FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PARTICIPATION IN SALVADORAN CONFLICT DENIED

PY120132 Paris AFP in Spanish 2223 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Mar (AFP) -- The participation of Argentine officers in the Salvadoran conflict was denied today by authorized spokesmen of the Argentine Foreign Ministry. This denial refuted reports from Washington stating that U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig has stated that, although limited, El Salvador receives help from Argentina, Venezuela and other Central American countries. Likewise, the Washington POST has published an alleged CIA report according to which Argentine officers are helping to form a contingent of 500 soldiers which allegedly will harass Nicaragua. Meanwhile, it was learned today from well-informed sources that Argentina could sell twin propeller IA-58 Pucara planes, designed and built in the country especially for counterinsurgency use. The same source added that Argentina could also supply the Salvadoran Armed Forces with FAL 7.62 mm automatic rifles which are manufactured in Argentina under a Belgian license.

Aid Possible

PY120203 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 0050 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Mar (NA) -- The Foreign Ministry today remained silent in the face of remarks attributed to U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig to the effect that Argentina and other countries of the hemisphere "have been giving aid, although limited, to El Salvador." The lack of official information was compensated for by reports that circulated tonight at San Martin Palace which clearly contradicted other reports released by the press indicating that the Foreign Ministry had "categorically" rejected Haig's remarks. After unsuccessful efforts, the journalists were told at the Foreign Ministry that no official communique would be released. However, an unofficial spokesmen told newsmen that San Martin Palace considers "military aid" as a "comprehensive concept which does not necessarily entail sending troops." The spokesman also noted that the Argentine Government still maintains an "aid fund" on the order of $15 million granted to the Salvadoran civic-military junta during the administration of Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion.

MANRIQUE TO OBSERVE SALVADORAN ELECTIONS

PY112317 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2154 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Mar (NA) -- Federal Party President Francisco Manrique has accepted the Salvadoran Government's invitation to attend as an "observer" the election to be held in that Central American country on 28 March. Manrique will be the second Argentine observer of the Salvadoran elections, since Christian Democratic Party member Jorge Marandino will also travel to that country in the same capacity representing his party.

CNT-20 LEADERS DECIDE 'TO MOBILIZE' WORKERS

PY112318 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2155 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Mar (NA) -- The Intersectoral National Workers Committee, CNT-20, today decided "to mobilize all fellow workers" and "to call meetings by trade groups in order to establish positions and to coordinate actions." The CNT-20 leaders who yesterday attended a rally in front of the Labor Ministry announced these decisions in a document released today after a 6-hour plenary meeting.

COUNTRY WILL NOT SEND TROOPS TO EL SALVADOR

PY111524 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Army Chief of Staff Gen Antonio Ferreira Marques has defended the principle of self-determination of the peoples.

[Begin (Carlos Rodrigues) relay from Brasilia] Brazil will not send troops to El Salvador even if the Salvadoran Government invokes the Latin American reciprocal defense treaty. This announcement was made in Brasilia by Army Chief of Staff Gen Antonio Ferreira Marques on Wednesday after the meeting held with inter-American Defense Board Chairman Gen John McEmery. General Ferreira Marques stressed that there should be no foreign intervention in El Salvador.

[Begin Ferreira Marques recording] I think it is a domestic problem but that each country [words indistinct]. [end recording]

ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER VISITS FOR TALKS

Arrival, Initial Talks

PY042119 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0110 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Brasilia, 3 Mar (TELAM) -- At a meeting held today at Itamaraty Palace, site of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry, Argentine and Brazilian Foreign Ministers Nicanor Costa Mendez and Ramiro Sariva Guerreiro found that they agree in principle on the possible objectives which are desirable in the Central American conflict. This report was released last night by Bernardo Pericas, spokesman of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry. Pericas added that the points of agreement essentially seek solutions that would bring the least suffering to the people and without any foreign interference.

The Argentine foreign minister, who arrived today in Brazil for a 2-day official visit, also talked with Brazilian President Joao Baptista de Figueiredo at Planalto Palace -- the government house -- at a meeting described as warm and cordial. Adviser Hernan Mazzini Ezcurra, spokesman of the Argentine Foreign Ministry, stated that during the meeting, Costa Mendez gave the Brazilian president a letter from Argentine President Leopoldo Galtieri, but did not reveal the contents of the letter.

The Argentine foreign minister arrived in Brasilia in the morning with an eminently political mission, according to political analysts who noted that Costa Mendez did not include economic advisers in his delegation.

Brazilian spokesman Pericas declined to comment on remarks attributed to Argentine Foreign Ministry officials, who had reportedly criticized the Brazilian abstentionist policy regarding El Salvador. I am not accustomed to comment on remarks by unidentified sources, Pericas stated.

On arriving at the local airport, Costa Mendez expressed his satisfaction at being in Brazil again, because he holds the Brazilian nation in great esteem. The foreign minister declined to answer a question regarding the Argentine position on El Salvador. I will answer that question tomorrow during a press conference, he stated. Nevertheless, members of the Argentine delegation stated that the Buenos Aires government has no plan to send military advisers to that Central American country, much less to form an inter-American peace force to act in El Salvador. Our support to Napoleon Duarte -- president of the Salvadoran junta -- is ideological in nature, they stated, because we have felt with our own flesh, during the period between 1970 and 1978, what it means to fight against subversion, and therefore, we want to provide our experience in that field, in addition to our political support, to the Salvadoran Government.

Second Round of Talks

PY042134 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1330 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Brasilia, 4 Mar (TELAM) -- Minister Bernardo Pericas, the official spokesman for Itamaraty -- the Brazilian Foreign Ministry -- has reported that the second round of talks being held here by the Brazilian and Argentine foreign ministers, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro and Nicanor Costa Mendez, includes the exchange of notes regarding the construction of an international bridge over the Iguazu River. He said that the construction of that bridge, which will join Porto Meira and Puerto Iguazu, will be very important for the promotion of bilateral trade.

Pericas reported that the main issues discussed at the first meeting, which was held yesterday, was bilateral relations and the Latin American situation, especially the Salvadoran crisis. According to the Itamaraty spokesman, the two sides clearly expressed their viewpoints on the situation and agreed on a wide range of goals in Central America. He added that the two sides agreed on the need to achieve peace in this region without foreign intervention. Pericas refused to comment on the methods that will be applied in order to achieve the goals, but he suggested that there was not full agreement. He also refused to talk about the Argentine position, saying that Costa Mendez and Saraiva Guerreiro did not discuss either the relations between the United States and the Central American nations, the creation of an anticommunist political front in Central America or the Antarctic issue.

Pericas pointed out that bilateral relations were the dominant issue during the first round of talks and that Brazil expects that Costa Mendez' visit will ensure the continuity of bilateral cooperation and understanding. He also said that the main concern of the two foreign ministers is to formulate guidelines for future actions intended to promote cooperation in all fields.

Exchange of Notes

PY050025 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1930 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Brasilia, 4 Mar (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez and his Brazilian counterpart, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro attended a ceremony in Itamaraty Palace today to exchange notes for the construction project of an international bridge over the Iguazu River to link the Argentine and Brazilian territories. The project for the construction of the bridge linking Porto Meira (Brazil) with Puerto Iguazu (Argentina) was prepared by the mixed commission of the two countries created in 1980. The Brazilian foreign minister recalled during the ceremony that the first bridge linking the cities of Paso de los Libres and Uruguayana was inaugurated 50 years ago.

Costa Mendez -- who concluded his 48-hour visit to Brazil today -- thanked his Brazilian counterpart for the welcome given him. He recalled that he came to the Itamaraty Palace (headquarters of the Brazilian Foreign Ministry) 13 years ago to sign the River Plate Basin agreement at a time when the bridges and hydroelectric plants for the benefit of the countries of the region were dreams.

Prior to the ceremony in Itamaraty, the Argentine foreign minister paid protocol visits to the Brazilian Congress and the Supreme Court.

Adviser Hernan Massini Ezcurra, spokesman of the San Martin Palace, confirmed that the two foreign ministers discussed the Salvadoran crisis but he refused to make any major comments about it. He emphasized that this was the only information he was authorized to disclose.

It was also learned from local press reports that Foreign Minister Costa Mendez briefed Saraiva Guerreiro on the Argentine-Chilean border conflict and that the Argentine diplomat said that his government would remain satisfied if Brazil maintains a neutral position.

Costa Mendez Reception Speech

PY0500015 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1230 GMT 4 Mar 82

[Text] Brasilia, 4 Mar (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Relations and Worship Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez said last night, during the reception given in his honor at Itamaraty by Brazilian Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, that the challenges facing today's world unite us.

Costa Mendez arrived in this capital yesterday for an official visit which will end today after a round of talks without a prearranged agenda with Saraiva Guerreiro and a meeting with Brazilian President Joao Baptista Figueiredo, to whom the Argentine foreign minister handed a message from the president of his country, Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri.

When confirming the bonds of friendship with Brazil, the Argentine foreign minister said last night that the challenges facing today's world unite us. He stressed: It cannot be said today that the continent is free from the influence of other forms of thought and action. He added: Without being justified by any virtues whatsoever, they are trying to channel our future into a course which is very different from that already set by our American tradition.

Costa Mendez also explained that in Argentina, where social conditions are far from conforming with the classical picture which is commonly used to explain the revolt of certain groups, we have suffered from the experience of one of those attempts to transform the natural order of things by employing large-scale violence. He continued saying that other parts of the continent are now afflicted with similar experiences which, in the end, contribute nothing toward solving the evils they claim to remedy, but transform the hemisphere into a battlefield and testing ground for conflicts which are not ours. He stressed: we are Americans, not only because of the dictate of geography but fundamentally because of the body of cultural and political ideas which are defined by that continental nationality.

After saying that Latin America has top priority in Argentine foreign policy and that we will participate in the great movement toward American unity without any reservations or any kind of reluctance, the foreign minister referred to the cooperation treaties and multilateral conference among the American nations. In this connection, he asserted that we could hardly permit treaties and institutions we have been looking on as instruments for our joint development to become dead letters, adding, still less when they are the appropriate framework to guide the action of solidarity toward brother countries of relatively less economic development.

In another part of his speech, Costa Mendez said that we have always conducted our diplomacy with firmness and prudence and we have sought honorable, peaceful and just solutions and this is the reason why Argentine diplomacy has been criticized as excessively pacifist. He also pointed out that we have not inflamed passions because we have a clear idea of justice. He went on to say that we have sustained and applied the principle of self-determination of peoples and we have respected and made others respect the norm which prohibits the interference of nations in the internal affairs of others.

Costa Mendez said: Argentina follows with great interest and particular sympathy the evolution of the Third World in many aspects, particularly those related to international trade.

Argentina feels close to the Third World and takes activly participates in the meetings of its institutions, especially the Group of 77 where economic measures and attitudes which coincide with our aspirations and demands are debated. Argentina, however, wants to shun this numerical system for classifying the world and prefers to say that it belongs to the world of the Americas, the New World.

Regarding the situation of the East and the West, the Argentine foreign minister said that his country does not believe that the world is exclusively affected now by a confrontation between the East and the West, that international reality cannot be thought of in terms of polarization; it believes that reality is much more complex, varied and diversified and that it offers a wide range of possibilities for an independent and free foreign policy. However, he warned that if the confrontation between the East and West were to take place in the Americas and become a threat to or an attack on the peace and security of the continent, Argentina would not stay out of it; on the contrary, it would make every effort to carry out all the necessary diplomatic actions to prevent this and to overcome its effects.

Costa Mendez said: The purpose of my trip is simply to confirm the Argentine decision to maintain cooperation and understanding with Brazil at the highest level for the benefit of the interests of the two countries. He added that nothing good can be expected from a confrontation between Argentines and Brazilians; neither country can have hopes of prosperity based on the decline of the other. Argentina is not indifferent to the destiny of Brazil. He explained that what takes place in his country also has a great influence in this country. He went on to say that we have before us a wide horizon of great future possibilities. He added that a mixture of realism and boldness will permit our businessmen and officials to prepare the mechanisms to carry out cooperation with the required stability needed for great enterprises.

The Argentine foreign minister said that mutual interests are the best ingredients for uniting the development of the two countries, countries which must think in terms of greatness and which are developing without fear in the world of the future.

In conclusion Costa Mendez proposed a toast to the happiness of the Brazilian foreign minister, Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, and President Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo.

Costa Mendez Press Conference

PY061719 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1135 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Brasilia, 5 Mar (TELAM) -- Argentine Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez will end his official visit to Brazil today. The results of his trip will be outlined in a joint communique which will be released by Itamaraty (the Brazilian Foreign Ministry) today.

Costa Mendez yesterday met privately with Brazilian Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro and paid protocol visits to the Brazilian legislative chambers to greet their presidents, Nelson Marchezan and Jarbas Passarinho.

The Argentine foreign minister yesterday told reporters in Brasilia that there is not one single Argentine soldier in El Salvador and that his government does not intend to send troops to that Central American country. He added that Argentina does not have a political commitment to El Salvador and that he viewed positively the forthcoming Salvadoran elections. Furthermore, he denied reports that Argentine observers will attend the Salvadoran elections and he explained that the Salvadoran Government had extended personal invitations to some Argentine citizens to attend the elections.

Costa Mendez also pointed out that he did not see any reason why Argentina should not sell wheat and arms to El Salvador. He contended that Latin America has priority in Buenos Aires' foreign policy and that El Salvador is entitled to request aid and cooperation from Argentina as a Latin American country with an objectively legitimate government.

As for the pope's mediation in the Beagle Channel dispute, Costa Mendez said: We would like to settle the dispute as soon as possible, but we want to settle it right. He added that Pope John Paul II's mediation is following the pace dictated by the occurrence of events. Regarding the Malvinas Islands, Costa Mendez said: We are not satisfied with the negotiations started with Great Britain 17 years ago. Asked about the possibility of his government severing diplomatic relations with the British Government, he said: We will try all means provided for by the UN Charter to recover sovereignty over our islands.

Asked if Argentina has become more aligned with U.S. policy since General Galtieri's inauguration, Costa Mendez said: Latin America has priority in Argentine foreign policy. This is why my first trip has been to Brasilia and not to Washington.

Asked about Brazil's intention to send an expedition to the Antarctic that will go precisely to an area which is marked on the maps as Argentine territory, the foreign minister said that his country has offered Brazil its utmost cooperation for all survey and works provided for under the Antarctic treaty. We are ready to cooperate, he said. Asked to define in two words the results of his visit to Brazil, Costa Mendez said: excellent, excellent. As for Argentine bilateral relations with Nicaragua, Costa Mendez said that they are normal and noted that the reason the Argentine ambassador is not in Nicaragua now is because he is on vacation in Buenos Aires.

He declined to comment on the plans of U.S. President Ronald Reagan and of Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo for Central America, noting that these subjects are still being studied by the Argentine Foreign Ministry.

The minister also said that the subject of Argentine sale of natural gas to Brazil had not been discussed during his meeting with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro. He added that industrial complementation between Buenos Aires and Brasilia can be of great help to the economies of both countries, which are currently facing various difficulties. Costa Mendez pointed out that although Argentine per capita income exceeds that of the Third World countries, Argentina has many affinities with countries of this group since many Latin American countries fall within the group of Third World countries.

Asked if Argentina will not have elections in the near future, Costa Mendez replied that his country wishes to build a stable and orderly democracy, but that for the time being, no date has been set for elections.

Before leaving the press conference granted by the Argentine foreign minister, Argentine official spokesman Hernan Mazzini Ezcurra reported that Costa Mendez' return trip to Argentina, which had been scheduled for this morning, had been postponed until noon since the Argentine foreign minister wished to visit the Argentine Embassy in Brasilia.

Saraiva 'Message' to Guest

PY082323 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 4 Mar 82 p 12

[By Luiz Barbosa]

[Excerpts] In a critical remark which was even construed as a "message" to his guest, Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro scored what he calls the mistake of transferring global tensions to regional states -- an obvious reference to the situation in Central America where Argentina is considering intervention by providing military assistance to the Salvadoran Government junta.

After the banquet given to the Argentine foreign minister at Itamaraty, Saraiva Guerreiro went so far as to dictate a formula to make the international system more just by creating mechanisms for erradicating poverty and underdevelopment. Saraiva Guerreiro not only complained about the transfer of global tensions to the regional stage, but also about the use of belligerent rhetoric, the affirmation of incompatibilities, and the refusal in principle to seek accommodations -- "facets of the power syndrome affecting the core of the international system."

Joint Communique

PY071933 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1630 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Mar (TELAM) -- The Ministry of Foreign Affairs released at midday today the Argentine-Brazilian joint communique signed at the end of the visit paid by Nicanor Costa Mendez to that brother country. The document asserts the firm adherence by both countries to the objectives and principles of the UN Charter and it highlights the importance of finding widely-satisfactory solutions to the problems of peace and development, conceding that this objective calls for mutual respect. The following is the text of the communique:

1. Mr Nicanor Costa Mendez, the Argentine minister of foreign relations and worship, officially visited Brazil from 3 to 5 March, 1982, in response to an invitation extended by the Brazilian minister of foreign affairs.

2. The Argentine foreign minister was accompanied by Gustavo Figueroa, chief of the Argentine foreign minister's staff, adviser Hernan Massini Ezcurra and Secretary Arturo Guillermo Bothamley.

3. During his stay, Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez was received in a special audience by His Excellency Joao Baptista de Oliveira Figueiredo, president of the Federative Republic of Brazil, to whom he delivered a personal message addressed to him by His Excellency President of the Republic of Argentina Lt Gen Leopoldo Fortunato Galtieri.

4. The Argentine foreign minister also met with their excellencies the presidents of the Federal Senate, Senator Jarbas Goncalves Passarinho, of the Chamber of Deputies, Deputy Nelson Marchezan, and of the Federal Supreme Court, Magistrate Francisco Manoel Xavier de Albuquerque.

5. The talks held between the two foreign ministers were marked by the spirit of brotherly friendship and growing cooperation which characterize the bilateral relations.

6. During the meetings, the Brazilian and Argentine foreign ministers reviewed the present status of the relations between their two countries as well as international and regional current affairs.

7. The two ministers asserted their government's firm adherence to the objectives and principles which underline the UN Charter.

8. They underscored the importance of finding widely satisfactory solutions to the problems of peace and development, conceding that said objective call for mutual respect, good faith and equitable cooperation between the two states. They noted that each country has the responsibility to strengthen the principles of good coexistence and dialogue between them, as well as to progressively decrease tensions and create a climate of trust and understanding. To achieve this, it is necessary that the legitimate interests and aspirations of all the peoples be observed, especially regarding a more just and balanced distribution of humanity's spiritual and material achievements, inspired by the calls made by His Holiness Pope John Paul II.

9. Within this framework, they recalled the firm commitment made in the joint declaration signed on 17 May 1980, by which the two countries reasserted the goal of achieving integrated political, social and economic development. To safeguard this goal, which has been opposed by the partisans of open and covert violence, the two countries pledged their special efforts to safeguard individual rights and the common good.

10. Upon verifying the excellent evolution of the Brazilian-Argentine relations, the two ministers congratulated each other on the substantial progress achieved and for the promising prospects for strengthening bilateral relations. With great satisfaction they underscored the high level of the progress which has been achieved within a climate of frank understanding and mutual respect and which has paved the way for the achievement of significant results in all the fields. The two ministers made special reference to the agreements signed in Buenos Aires in May 1980, and in Brasilia in August 1980 to: the bilateral cooperation for the development and application of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes; the agreement for electrical-interconnections between the two countries and the studies on joint hydroelectric exploitation; the willingness and interest shown by the two countries in exchanging information and in cooperating within the framework of the Antarctic treaty; relations in the fields of economy, trade, finance, transportation and tourism; the exchange of information and the carrying out of joint works among organizations of the two countries and of Paraguay, pursuant to the provisions of the tripartite agreement on Itaipu and Corpus dated 19 October 1979.

11. At a ceremony held at the Itamaraty Palace on 4 March, the two foreign ministers, through an exchange of letters, approved a project for the construction of a bridge over the Iguazu River.

12. Foreign Minister Nicanor Costa Mendez conveyed to Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro his gratitude for the honors and demonstrations of warm friendship given to him in Brasilia, and he invited his Brazilian counterpart to visit the Republic of Argentina on a date which will be fixed in due time. The Brazilian foreign minister accepted the invitation.

CANADA'S MACGUIGAN CALLS POINTS OF VIEW SIMILAR

PY112250 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Mar 82 p 6

[Text] During a press conference yesterday, Mark MacGuigan, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, asserted that his visit to Brazil allowed him to verify that Brazil and Canada share similar points of view, especially in the way they handle the main international problems. In his opinion the two countries could contribute positively to the world, "especially regarding the influence we may have over the current world leaders."

MacGuigan pointed out that the Brazilian and Canadian Governments are concerned over the political situation in the Caribbean and Central America. He stated that during his talks with Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro he became aware of the Brazilian concern over the program to aid the Caribbean countries announced by President Ronald Reagan "because the United States is trying to, or is, raising barriers against Brazilian products, but that is a problem between Brazil and the United States and must be solved between them."

Still referring to the situation in Central America and the Caribbean, the Canadian secretary of state explained that Canada grants aid to the countries of that region without interfering in other economies, but pointed out that each country is entitled to choose its own foreign aid policy.

Regarding the crisis in El Salvador, MacGuigan stated that, in general, the Canadian Government supports the democratic process of elections but he refrained from making any comments on the upcoming elections in El Salvador, stating that the elections are a domestic affair of the Salvadoran Government. He also explained that the Canadian Government has decided not to send an official delegation to attend the elections "because, despite the invitation extended by the Salvadoran junta, we decided we should not accept it, because we would have no authority to interfere in the electoral process as we did during the elections in what was Rhodesia, now known as Zimbabwe."

He recalled that members of the House of Commons' Subcommittee for Latin American and Caribbean Affairs recently visited El Salvador upon request of the Canadian Parliament. He could make no comments on this visit, because, as he said, he had not received an official report on it. MacGuigan said his knowledge was limited to what he had learned from press reports. He announced that Canada is willing to double its economic aid to the Commonwealth member countries in the Caribbean region and to triple its aid to the countries of the American Continent.

Yesterday Mark MacGuigan, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs, also ended his official visit to Brasilia. On this occasion a press communique was issued in which the Brazilian and Canadian foreign ministers point out that during their meetings "the existence of points of agreement on a varied scope of international issues became evident. It was also established that in many aspects the two countries share similar positions regarding their opinion on the current situation."

The communique states that the two ministers "discussed the alarming international economic situation which must be attended to on a priority basis." They also agreed that Brazil and Canada can work jointly in order to encourage development and international economic cooperation for the benefit of every country.

The two ministers reasserted "their governments' support for the basic principles of international law, as established in the UN Charter, and voiced their concern over the increasing international tensions. They also voiced their desire to overcome the problems which affect peace and development, on the basis of the principle of equality and mutual respect." They also placed emphasis on the need to reach an overall agreement on the law of the seas shortly.

During his last day in Brasilia, the Canadian secretary of state also paid a visit to the National Congress where he met privately with presidents of the two chambers. He also visited the Chamber of Deputies' Foreign Relations Committee.

With Deputy Nelso Marchezan, MacGuigan talked about the Brazilian Congress' performance, discussed the favorable aspects of parliamentary and the presidential regimes and exchanged ideas over the Brazilian-Canadian relationship. Marchezan told his guest about the Brazilian interest in absorbing foreign technology to exploit its natural resources and explained that, from Brazil's point of view, the exchange between industrialized countries and nonindustrialized countries is carried out on bases which favor the rich countries.

MacGuigan answered that "Canada has great interest in offering its technology to Brazil." He pointed out that his country is interested in participating in the Brazilian programs in the transport and telecommunication fields, as well as being interested in an even greater exchange of manufactured goods.

With the president of the Senate, the Canadian secretary of state discussed the performance of that body, pointed out issues which evidence the good relationship between the two governments. Among those issues is foreign policy, where the two countries are faced with two great powers, and considering Soviet expansionism, "must conduct their diplomacy cautiously."

Secretary of State MacGuigan confirmed President Figueiredo's visit to Canada in July by pointing out that it will be an important step in strengthening relations.

EXPLOSION AT SAO PAULO MILITARY FACTORY

PY111643 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1600 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Excerpt] An explosion at the President Vargas Powder Factory in Piquete, Sao Paulo, killed seven. However, factory officials have refused to give further information on the number of casualties. The following is a full report from our correspondent in Lorena (Jose Aparecido).

[Begin relay] Good afternoon. The following is a report from Piquete on the explosion at the President Vargas Factory. According to the factory supervisor, Col (Paulo Edson Resque), the explosion occurred exactly at 0740. He noted that the explosion occurred in barracks No 6 where binary powder was manufactured and nitroglycerin was also being used.

Initial reports note that 11 people were killed and several other injured and that some have been hospitalized in critical condition. Col (Edson Resque) promises to issue a full report on the situation by 1500 [local time]. [end relay]

JUSTICE MINISTER REPORTEDLY TO BE REPLACED

PY110145 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Mar 82 p 5

[Text] Brasilia -- Two government congressional deputy leaders reported yesterday that it had been virtually decided to appoint Justice Minister Ibrahim Abi-Ackel as justice of the Federal Supreme Court to fill the vacancy left by former Justice Clovis Ramalhete. They noted that Abi-Ackel would be replaced by former Minas Gerais Governor Rondon Pacheco.

They also reported that the next vacancy at the Supreme Court -- which will occur a few months from now upon the retirement of Justice Firmino Paz -- will be filled by former Minas Gerais Governor Oscar Ferreira. They ruled out, however, the possibility of Abi-Ackel being replaced by Chief Justice Xavier de Albuquerque, whose appointment would allow Minister Leitao de Abreu to head the political team of the government. They said: "The government wants a politician in that ministry."

They concluded by noting that Abi-Ackel's performance in the case of the Popular Party's incorporation into the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party was "disappointing." Abi-Ackel had reportedly assuaged the government by contending that the Electoral Court would delay its decision due to further information requested by one of the judges.

ANGRA I NUCLEAR PLANT TO BEGIN OPERATION

PY092153 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 6 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] The drop in energy consumption in 1981 has represented a loss of 20 billion cruzeiros to the Brazilian Electric Power Companies, Inc. (Electrobras), which in 1982 must pay 22.5 percent of its foreign debt, which amounts to $6.5 billion, in interest and amortization. Angra I will start generating energy on Wednesday or Thursday of the coming week. The National Energy Commission will meet on Tuesday with members of the Brazilian Society for the Development of Science to explain why it has authorized the beginning of plant operations.

PRESIDENT SPEAKS ON CONSTITUTION, INFLATION, TAXES

PY120302 Santiago Domestic Service in Spanish 0017 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Speech by Chilean President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte on the occasion of the first anniversary of putting into effect of the new Chilean Constitution, in Santiago de Chile on 11 March -- live]

[Text] Fellow Citizens:

Today is the first anniversary of the putting into effect of the 1980 constitution. This basic charter was approved in a free and sovereign manner by the overwhelming majority of Chilean people on 11 September 1980. This basic law is the foundation of the political, economic and social order of the nation which sets the rules for the relationship between government and persons and is a significant stepping stone toward a stout institutionality.

By promulgating this constitution the government of the armed forces has fulfilled one of the objectives which it had set for itself on 11 September 1973. Thus, we have a clearly established and defined legal basis rooted in the noblest values of our nation. This constitution respects the legacy of our forefathers while allowing us to cope with current and future challenges.

However, the scope of the task before us, and the negative attitude of some does not allow us to implement it in full. Therefore, I would like to reaffirm on this occasion what I have said many times before: as the healthy principles and values of our civic behavior take firm hold and the sense of civic duty becomes a general habit, it will be possible for us to attain new political goals until the full implementation of our basic charter.

However, we have made some progress in getting the citizens to participate because those who have understood that whatever the government does is for the benefit of the country, are now generously contributing to the attainment of a better future for all Chileans.

Thus we have seen new channels for citizen's participation being created this year, mainly at the municipal level. This proves our desire to involve every Chilean in the task of building his own destiny.

During this period we have also implemented social and economic programs whose main objective I explained to the country on 11 March 1981.

There are sectors which, moved by their political leanings, personal interests or mere ambition, do not cease to attack every government action or measure. Thus I would like to categorically reaffirm the words I uttered at the end of last year: The economic, political and social courses of action we have been following will not be changed and only those measures intended for improving it will be incorporated.

Thus we are consistently following a line of behavior inspired by realistic principles which allow us to face contingencies with pragmatism. This will be the position from which we will continue coping with the unfavorable consequences of world recession whose effects are being felt by the nation through the imbalances of the fiscal budget.

This situation has forced the supreme government to implement measures aimed at avoiding fiscal deficit, whose negative effects all Chileans have felt in the past. At the same time adjustments are also being felt by the private sector.

In keeping with the above, I have ordered the Finance Ministry to propose the measures necessary for reducing public expenditures and to increase, if possible, tax revenue, thus making sure that the state will not become a source of inflation.

The government is aware that this will imply a sacrifice shared by all Chileans because of the (?recessionary) effects which these measures have. However, the government is equally convinced that this is the proper way to expedite an economic adjustment and to resume, as soon as possible, the reactivation of our economy.

As to agriculture, I have instructed the finance minister to propose within 15 days through the Internal Revenue Department a mechanism which will this year enable the farmers to pay taxes according to their own estimate of income. Thus I wish to reassert my utter conviction that we will be able to overcome all our present difficulties.

I base this confidence in our economy on the excellence of the economic system which is being implemented and our people's spirit. Chile has always managed to overcome difficulties irrespective of the circumstances with which we have had to cope.

Many are the achievements of the new institutionality. Under the aegis of our basic charter many laws were passed, gradually implementing the provisions of the constitution. I would like to emphasize, among other things, the new social welfare system which has done away with the delays which the workers have had to endure for so many years. I would also like to mention the adjustments made to the entire labor law, the significant step forward made through the new law on corporations, the new bank law and many, many other legislative projects which have been developed in keeping with the principles of freedom and justice prevailing in our political institutionality.

This year we will resume our efforts in the social aspect so as to provide ever-increasing well-being for the nation's large sectors, which have been neglected for too long. For this we will spend 58.4 percent of our budgeted social expenditures while complying with our anti-inflationary policy.

During my recent trip to the south I had the opportunity of admiring the new trans-Chilean [longitudinal] highway which opens great opportunities for areas of our territory which before were inaccessible by land and could only be reached by sea. This magnificent project carried out with an eye to the future, is a tribute to the capacity and extraordinary drive of the Chilean workers, [words indistinct] civilian and military authorities and opens great tracts for national activities.

In the field of foreign relations I also believe that we should face this year with faith and confidence. Soviet communism has continued waging its no-quarter war on us, however, despite slander and insults we have managed to move forward. Thus we can say with satisfaction that closer ties have been established with most countries in the world, countries which have finally realized Chile's truth, a truth which has been spreading like a warning to other nations.

Regarding the pending issue with Argentina, I can tell my fellow countrymen that Chile has managed to keep calm in difficult circumstances in which efforts have been made to involve it many times, convinced of the justice of its cause, the truth of its position and certain that we will not hesitate to zealously defend our sovereignty from any attempt to violate it. The Chilean people love peace and they will struggle with every means available to preserve it. But commonsense should not be mistaken for weakness, much less for cowardice.

I cannot let this occasion pass without referring to the criminal incidents which took place in the fifth region and which stirred public opinion. In this regard I express my confidence in the Chilean court, in its ability and rectitude which is proudly appreciated by the citizenry.

It will be up to the court to finally resolve the case and only its verdict will establish penal responsibilities and applicable punishment. I have determined that the general director of investigations, to whom I reiterate my confidence, should proceed to fully review all the technical procedures and all the elements so as to be able to correct the faults and adopt all the necessary measures to improve the operation of that organ. At the same time, I would like to convey to the carabineros the government's full support, and to point out that the prestige and capacity of their officers and troops could not have been in any way affected by the isolated action of unworthy individuals who belonged to their ranks. Nevertheless, I have ordered that internal investigations be carried out immediately in order to determine any responsibility which can be traced to the lack of coordination between this organ and its role in national defense.

I finally want to inform the citizenry that the government I lead fully shares the concern expressed by the president of the Supreme Court, who enjoys public esteem, about the role of the social communications media. To this effect, the current political constitution provides a constitutional guarantee to ensure protection for private and public life and honor for the individual and his family against false charges which cause damage to and discredit both. To comply with this constitutional provision, I announce to the nation that on this date I sent to the honorable government junta a draft complementary law establishing penalties applicable to persons or social communications media whose actions bring discredit upon individuals and their families.

Fellow countrymen, in the struggle against communism, our first weapon is internal unity. No one will be allowed to sow the seeds of discord among us. We will not permit anybody to manage us in accordance with his ill-meaning political purposes. We do not need false ideologies or class struggle to build a just society. On the contrary, as the constitution states, our humanistic and Christian upbringing prompts us to rebel against injustice wherever it appears.

Let us strike watchful attitudes to prevent political malpractice, such as that adopted by those who lived promoting hatred and divisions among Chileans. These practices were carried out to the extreme of hindering the country's development while promising well-being and tranquillity for its inhabitants. We will struggle to prevent the return of the bad political practices which pushed the country to an unbearably chaotic situation and which postponed the attainment of the great national objectives. We must not plunge back into that situation, for the good of Chile. Good night.

PINOCHET INTERVIEW ON POLITICAL CLIMATE, ECONOMY

PM0811O1 Barcelona LA VANGUARDIA in Spanish 26 Feb 82 Special Supplement pp 3-4

[Unattributed interview with President Gen Augusto Pinochet; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] Do you believe that the Popular Unity government's continuation in power would have placed Chile within the sphere of pro-Soviet countries?

[Answer] Of course I do. Soviet Marxism is not satisfied with allies. What it wants is to have under its rule countries loyally obedient to its dictates. This has been shown by the world campaign unleashed by international communism, financed by Moscow, to discredit Chile, its people and its government. Millions of dollars are spent trying to discredit those who freed Chile from the Popular Unity government. Why? Because behind the mask of a supposed "Chilean path to socialism" communism was trying to achieve total control of power in Chile and to establish its dictatorship -- a plan thwarted on 11 September 1973.

Chile was following the path of so many other countries which have fallen under the Soviet yoke, thus transforming their peoples into slaves of Red tyranny.

Therefore, we can state categorically that the Popular Unity government would have placed *Chile within the sphere of pro-Soviet countries, because we* must not forget that that government was dominated by communists and, therefore, by total subjection to Moscow.

Furthermore, Allende himself admitted he was a Marxist-Leninist. This is proved by the interview granted by Allende to a French magazine a few days after his election by a third of the votes. In it Allende described himself as a "Marxist-Leninist," acknowledging that "Marxism has scientific bases that cannot be ignored and that must lead us to the dictatorship of the proletariat." The Allende government's totalitarian intent is clearly demonstrated, as is its complete submission to the CPSU's dictates.

It is an irrefutable fact that the Chilean Communist Party always was and still is among the blindest followers of the Kremlin's dictates. It was, indeed, one of the first communist parties in the world to applaud the Soviet invasions of Hungary and Czechoslovakia. It is these same Chilean communist leaders, now in exile, who praised the bloodthirsty invasion of Afghanistan and who justify what the USSR is doing in Poland.

[Question] Could you explain the mystique of your approach? Why, after 8 years of exercising power, are you not only not weakened but are enjoying the support of 70 percent of the people?

[Answer] This government is motivated by the broadest conception of freedom. The armed forces, interpreting the feeling of the vast majority of citizens, liberated Chile from communist tyranny by the 11 September 1973 action. At that moment we began a task aimed at increasingly strengthening the individual freedom of Chilean citizens.

We are building a free society in which everyone living in our homeland can exercise freedom every day in varied fields of national activity.

Personal freedom is exercised by all Chileans effectively and permanently as greater and greater opportunities open up for us.

Our unqualified respect for freedom obliges us to make a profound commitment to social justice which is reflected by a continuous concern for the less prosperous, thus creating a real opportunity for all and increasingly extending the opportunities of access to education, culture and prosperity.

A free and just social blueprint must lead us along a path of development unprecedented in Chile, within proper margins of respect, order and security.

The popular backing enjoyed by the government is due to the fact that, motivated by these principles, it has succeeded in interpreting national feeling, which is alien to foreign ideologies.

[Question] Following the new constitutional law approved in the referendum, is it possible that some day political forces will coexist democratically in Chile?

[Answer] I have repeated very many times that the constitution is the fundamental framework that will permit a new kind of democracy. It embraces in precise, clear and objective legal rules the individual values of our nation, respecting and strengthening our purest republican and democratic tradition.

In this regard one characteristic factor of the constitution concerns ideological pluralism. But this is where you have to be careful. Some people maintain that only unrestricted pluralism is compatible with a democratic system. That is not so.

Democratic coexistence presupposes the right to disagree; however, when this disagreement degenerates into action motivated by totalitarian ideologies, designed specifically to destroy democracy, you cannot remain indifferent. The system must protect itself from those agents seeking its destruction and must ban forms of action that attack the very foundations of society. Both our experience and that of other countries have shown that those who hold totalitarian doctrines have used the machinery of democratic systems to gain power. Having achieved that aim they destroy the democratic system and establish a tyranny.

Therefore in Chile we have created protective mechanisms which prohibit any actions by an individual or a group which attack the democratic principles. Moreover, political organizations and movements which aim at these objectives are unconstitutional.

In short our legal order guarantees broad and effective democracy which allows any movement, group or party that believes in it to participate fully within a system of freedom and respect for the republican institutions. The exclusion of those who do not respect the rule of the democratic system takes place via legal means and by the highest court, the constitutional court.

[Question] Do you believe that a strong government implies a better guarantee of economic prosperity?

[Answer] The measures of economic correction adopted in Chile required an initial sacrifice from the people, subsequently compensated for by the undeniable benefits to everyone in the medium and long term. To secure popular support for such measures is not easy, but not impossible either, as is shown by the results of the U.S. presidential election. The Chilean people have understood the significance of these measures and given their support to the government. The state had grown out of all proportion in our country, on top of which there was a policy of substituting imports and state economic planning. All that failed. This resounding failure of the previous model and the people's understanding and support will make it possible to thoroughly transform the Chilean economy. In short a strong government, meaning one which, like ours, enjoys the support of the majority of citizens, is a guarantee of economic prosperity if it implements the right model.

[Question] What has been the political and economic significance for Chile of the first year of the Reagan administration?

[Answer] When our foreign minister visited the United States the U.S. administration's desire to intensify our relations in all fields was demonstrated. We agree with the present U.S. administration about the need to maintain an intensive process of consultations to promote shared interests, within observance of peace and security throughout the continent. All this -- as the U.S. authorities have said -- within a framework of nondiscrimination which will augment our political relations. As for economic relations they have been strengthened and close ties now exist in this field.

[Question] The Chilean economy -- especially in the export field -- has taken a giant step forward, to which a large proportion of Chile's "economic miracle" is attributed. To what extent has this phenomenon been reflected in living standards?

[Answer] When the military government came to power in 1973 the country was bankrupt. This is shown by the fact that at that time inflation reached 1,000 percent and net currency reserves were virtually nil.

Through the implementation of the economic recovery plan, which consisted basically of reducing public spending and encouraging an economy open to other countries, the country's balance ceased to be in the red and inflation was reduced to normal levels. Our export production has been considerably increased and diversified with a consequent increase in revenue. For instance, our agricultural and timber exports increased from $28 million in 1973 to $569 million in 1980. The situation I have outlined has permitted a major increase in imports of capital and consumer goods which has brought about a definite improvement in the people's living standards which nobody can deny.

[Question] Can the return to private ownership of several unprofitable nationalized enterprises be considered complete? To what extent have the enterprises now in private hands regained their profitability?

[Answer] The government has pursued two complementary policies with regard to unprofitable enterprises: First, the policy of rationalization of state-owned enterprises has led to an efficient management of them. Thanks to this rationalization almost all the enterprises which the state has kept under its control are now not only self-supporting but are in fact providing adequate returns to the state in relation to the capital invested in them. The second policy has been the return to private ownership of enterprises, sometimes unprofitable, for whose management the state should not be responsible in accordance with the principle of its subordinate role. As a result of the implementation of these two policies the problem of unprofitable state-owned enterprises has now been reduced to a minimum. On the other hand the government has decided to keep in the public sector certain enterprises that it considers vital. Others which are not considered vital could be returned to private ownership in the future.

[Question] According to the latest information released by the National Petroleum Enterprise, Chile seems to be on the point of producing half the oil it consumes. To what extent do you believe that it will be possible to maintain that ratio in the immediate future? In other words, when development is increased greater oil consumption occurs. Can that fifty-fifty ratio be maintained in the future?

[Answer] In the first place it may be pointed out that the policy on prices of oil and its byproducts has been a policy of real prices. This policy has obliged consumers to pay international prices for oil produced in Chile. Since consumers are thus confronted with the real price of hydrocarbons, and since a long-term upward trend is forecast for it, it may be presumed that the country will move as far as possible toward replacements of energy sources. Consequently, as regards demand for hydrocarbons, it should not be expected that this will increase proportionally with the growth of national activity but to a lesser extent owing to the gradual replacement of oil by other energy sources. As for the prospects for increasing domestic oil production, it must be borne in mind, in the first place, that this depends on the success of the constant efforts to find new oilfields in the national territory. The success, however, achieved so far and the decision to continue efforts in the search for new oilfields make it possible to forecast that national production will increase in the future.

In short it may be expected with a reasonable degree of confidence that the country will reduce its dependence on imported oil.

[Question] It has been stated that Chile is now the country most favored by Spanish investors. What, in your opinion, are the reasons for that preference?

[Answer] Many foreign investors have expressed interest in investing in our country. I believe that this is due to many factors but principally to the confidence inspired by our economic and political system and the nondiscriminatory rules governing foreign investment.

Due to the seriousness and responsibility with which the economy has been run Chile has experienced an unprecedented growth, added to this is the atmosphere of order and stability displayed by our country which is not often found in other nations.

[Question] Do you believe that the trade union organizations' effort within Chile's economic development has conformed to prevailing needs? In other words, were the latest strikes due to political motives or did they reflect desires for wage increases?

[Answer] Everything concerning trade union activity and collective bargaining in our country underwent a substantial change starting from 1979 with the approval of a set of laws laws governing these matters, which constituted the so-called "government labor plan." This set of laws laid the foundation for a truly unionist [gremial], free, democratic and independent trade unionism which will effectively correspond to the workers' legitimate aspirations and rights. Together with this it lays down machinery for practical far and effective collective bargaining, making possible an appropriate relationship between employers and their workers, with the aim of agreeing on working conditions and earnings for a certain period. In order to give this method of collective bargaining an appropriate form a clarification concerning strikes was necessary. This is why we acknowledge them as an instrument of the workers within the collective bargaining process, applicable when all other possible avenues have been exhausted. Strikes for purely political or subversive purposes harm the interests of the workers themselves. They have realized this perfectly, know very well what their rights are and are the first to oppose being used for political purposes.

In any event, the strikes which have occurred in the country recently have been very few and have been resolved effectively without intervention by the state or any other body outside the enterprise concerned.

[Question] Mr President, how do you assess the social progress attempted by your government?

[Answer] There are countless occasions when the country has been given a detailed account of the great social progress which we have achieved, especially for the benefit of the most underprivileged. The progress achieved in real earnings, employment, reduction of infant mortality, nutrition, care for minors in an irregular situation, welfare and many other fields, far above the country's historical standards, are well known.

Under these circumstances my assessment of the social development achieved by Chile under my government can only be that demonstrated by the facts. Although it is true that we should feel very proud of the economic progress we have achieved, we are far prouder of our social progress -- the fundamental aim of real development. It is principally this social progress which enables us to look forward to the fatherland's future with calm hope.

PINOCHET CONFIRMS CNI CHIEF PAREDES POST

PY111713 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1630 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Government House news by Graciela Contreras]

[Excerpt] President Augusto Pinochet has confirmed General Paredes in his post as general director of the CNI [National Intelligence Center] and reasserted his confidence on the action being carried out by the carabineros corps.

ONE KILLED IN BOMBING AT NARINO PALACE

PA111455 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1215 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Bogota -- One of those responsible for the attack on Narino Palace was reportedly wounded and arrested minutes after the car bomb exploded. However, his companion was able to escape the huge military cordon that was established throughout the city until dawn today. Police sources told the press that the terrorists were surprised when they were hurriedly abandoning a Renault full of dynamite 50 meters from the main entrance to the presidential house. One soldier opened fire, wounding one of them who was captured minutes after the huge explosion.

Although Narino Palace has only issued one communique so far indicating that the government building was not damaged, that the dynamite was probably set off by a time clock and that three people were injured, it has been learned that at least one person was killed and six were injured. Two of those injured are soldiers of the presidential guard. The civilians were taken to La Hortqa Hospital and the soldiers were taken to the military hospital, which has yet to issue a medical report.

Immediately after the explosion, there were spectacular street dragnets in Bogota which led to the arrest of an unspecified number of people without documents. Explosives experts have been working all night around the Narino Palace gathering clues to clarify the origins of the attack, which has been attributed to the 19 April Movement. The Colonial Art Museum, the Cultural Fund of the Cafetero Bank and the former headquarters of the Astronomical Observatory were affected by the explosion. It has been estimated that at least 30 kg of dynamite were inside the vehicle used in the bold terrorist action.

President Turbay Ayala was at the (Gonzalo Jimenez de Quesada) Convention Center at the moment of the explosion. He arrived in his office 12 minutes later. He slept in Narino Palace, where he personally coordinated the preliminary investigation of the incident.

Military's Reaction

PA111517 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1456 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Excerpt] Bogota, 11 Mar (EFE) -- Official sources have reported that Bogota is under army control following the terrorist attack a few hours ago against the presidential palace. The 19 April Movement has claimed credit for the attack, which left one person dead and four wounded. A car bomb with 30 dynamite sticks in it went off yesterday in front of Narino Palace, residence of President Julio Cesar Turbay, who returned to the palace shortly after the attack.

The press office of the presidency told EFE this morning that the chief of state is conducting business as usual and that the bloody attempt at disrupting public order 4 days prior to the elections has failed.

M-19 ATTACKS TOWN IN SOUTHWESTERN REGION

PA11 00 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0003 GMT 11 Mar 82

[By Francisco Tulande]

[Text] Bogota, 10 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- Guerrilla violence reemerged today once again, 4 days before Sunday's legislative elections, with actions that included the occupation of a town in southwestern Colombia and attacks on a police post and an insurance company in Medellin, Colombia's second most important city.

The army reported that a left-wing commando group seized the town of Orito, near the petroleum center of the same name, 800 km southwest of Bogota, killed a policeman and seriously wounded two others.

The report indicated that about 70 guerrillas of the 19 April Movement, M-19, carried out the attack on the town. The authorities prohibited the sale of liquor and established a curfew from 1800 (2300 GMT) to 0600 (1100 GMT) in Putumayo Intendancy. Putumayo is a semi-jungle region bordering Ecuador.

The army reported that the guerrillas harangued the population with antigovernment slogans and urged the people "not to participate in the fraudulent legislative elections on Sunday."

EL TIEMPO TO ABSTAIN FROM REPORTING KIDNAPPINGS

PA052121 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1628 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] Bogota, 5 Mar (LATIN-REUTER) -- The influential daily newspaper EL TIEMPO, which is one of the newspapers with the widest circulation in Colombia, served notice today that it will not publish news dealing with kidnappings of journalists.

In an editorial entitled "Blackmailing of Newsmen," EL TIEMPO says a reporter must stop serving as a useful tool of subversion each time he is detained by guerrilla groups.

The note came in the wake of the recent kidnapping of Maria Jimena Duzan, a newswoman of the daily newspaper EL ESPECTADOR, by commandos of the leftist 19 April Movement (M-19) guerrilla group.

Last year, several reporters for EL TIEMPO and other media were kidnapped or "invited" by the M-19 to write a number of reports which always ended with messages to government officials.

"It is different when a newspaper or journalist voluntarily runs the risk of watching the lives of the guerrillas and emerges with no psychological harm from the kidnapping. The quest for impartial and realistic news reporting is part of the work of those who write the newspapers," EL TIEMPO adds.

Colombian Defense Minister Luis Carlos Camacho Leyva recently told Venezuelan newsmen that excessive propaganda about subversion in Colombia favors the guerrillas and gives the impression abroad that there is a permanent internal war.

"EL TIEMPO is adopting the rule of not publishing or heralding the case if any of its collaborators is unfortunately kidnapped. It believes that by so doing it is laying the groundwork in this battle of the newsmen against subversives. Lending oneself to the achievement of their goals means destroying the purpose of the press, which requires absolute freedom. Regardless of how gentle a kidnapping may be, it is still a despicable action," says the editorial in conclusion.

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON NATIONAL SITUATION

PA101640 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 8 Mar 82 p 18

[Report on Euclides M. Corro R. interview with Peruvian Foreign Minister Javier Arias Stella in Lima, Peru; date not given]

[Excerpts] Our first question to Foreign Minister Stella was about the situation existing between Peru and Ecuador following the recent conflict on the Condor Range. The foreign minister described the existing situation as "a progressive and very positive normalization process, expecially since the appointment of the Ecuadorean foreign minister, with whom I have had the chance to meet and establish direct contact. This was very valuable."

In regards to the economic crisis, as sectors opposed to the Belaunde Terry regime describe it, the foreign minister said: "When we came to power in 1980, the Peruvian situation was the most serious in its history. This was caused by the size of Peru's foreign debt and the complexity of its problems with scarcities, unemployment, industrial paralysis, agricultural depression, etc."

"I repeat, in spite of all these problems and others of more recent nature, during the past 9 months, there are indications that there is decreasing inflationary trend."

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, how are relations between the military forces and the civilian government?

[Answer] Very good. President Belaunde acted with great consideration towards the armed forces, in spite of the fact that some of them were involved in the coup d'etat which deposed him in 1968. This once again gave evidence of his stature as a statesman. Instead of making any changes in the armed forces, he went by the strictly institutional precedents. We had interesting situations. For example, the chief of staff, commander of the Peruvian Army, was appointed to this position during the furst months of Belaunde's administration, even though he was one of the participants in his overthrow.

We can say that at this time there is an attitude of work with great patriotism, within a true framework of harmony. Today the armed forces are one of the pillars of the government because they are perfectly dedicated to their historical responsibility.

[Question] Mr Minister, we would very much like you to explain some of the ideas of Alfonso Barrantes, representative of a group which calls itself the United Left, in which he accuses the government of corruption and says a coup d'etat is possible.

[Anwser] Barrantes heads a group which is leftist but has very little unity, because it is very heterogeneous. It is Trotskyite -- Marxist but following a Leninist line. In short, it is a group where some of the leaders are unaware of who they really lead. This gentleman's statements are a proof of the true freedom of expression in Peru, which has no limits. Any television channel, any radio station can say what it thinks, in favor of or against the government. Here anyone can say what he thinks. Although at times is is hard to put up with, this is a democracy and we must teach and preach.

Another factor causing these statements is that the opposition is still smarting from their defeats in the elections at various levels.

Regarding accusations of corruption, it is a fact that our democratic regime found a very large state machinery, because one characteristic of the military regime was the tendency to nationalize.

Therefore, many private sector activities were passed to the state sector in various forms. From the 30 state concerns we had during our first institutional government in 1963 to 1968, we found over 170 state concerns, which were hard to handle, especially since 95 percent of them were bankrupt. When there is a large state machinery, there can be cases of corruption, but when these cases are revealed, the guilty parties are tried.

[Question] What can you tell us about terrorism?

[Answer] Terrorism exists throughout the world. It exists not only in Peru, Guatemala and El Salvador, but also in countries as advanced as Italy and others. With the advent of true freedom of expression we have a situation in which the people learn more about terrorist activities, and this is why there is the impression that it is more intense.

[Question] Is the left to blame for this terrorism?

[Answer] There is a leftist group called "Shining Path" which claims responsibility for all these actions. In the past months attacks have been intensified against high tension towers, and at times they act in a cowardly manner by attacking our historical heritage.

[Question] What impact have President Reagan's statements had on Peru?

[Answer] The negative part of the policy announced by President Reagan is that it has decreased the amount of what was called foreign aid. But thanks to the democracy existing in Peru today, President Reagan said not long ago that he had chosen our country as the main center to begin an experimental scientific aid and agricultural technology program for the purpose of transferring all the experience obtained in our country to Third World countries within the guidelines presented at the Cancun meeting.

FOREIGNERS ARRESTED IN ANTITERRORIST DRAGNET

PY110235 Paris AFP in Spanish 1827 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] Lima, 10 Mar (AFP) -- Two foreign university professors, one Spanish and the other Canadian, were arrested on Tuesday in Ayacucho, Peru's south central Andean region, during police antiterrorist dragnets, according to information released in Lima today.

They were identified as Jose Garcia Merino, Spanish professor at the University of Ayacucho and chairman of the Human Rights Commission, and a Canadian professor named Bernard of the same university.

It was reported that at their residence the police found Marxist books and that the officials will conduct an investigation within the framework of the state of emergency and suspension of personal guarantees in force for the past week.

BOMBS EXPLOSION NEAR LIMA GOVERNMENT HOUSE

PY111230 Paris AFP in Spanish 0257 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Lima, 10 Mar (AFP) -- Two powerful explosions were heard tonight in downtown Lima near Government House.

According to initial reports, the explosions, which were apparently caused by dynamite, occurred near the San Francisco Church, which is located about 100 meters from Government House. The reports add, however, that there were no appreciable damage or casualties.

ARMED FORCES READY TO AID TERRORISM FIGHT

PY112215 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Navy Minister Vice Adm (Ret) Jose Carvajal Pareja has said that should President Belaunde issue the pertinent order, the armed forces will intervene, when necessary, to fight the narcotics trafficker-terrorist connection. He added that the Ayacucho actions were undertaken by small groups of people who are not used to living in a democracy, and that the police alone are not enough to repress these subversive actions.

However, he went on, the armed forces, which lend their full support to the government's policy, are prepared [expuestas] to defend the country's democratic system from the evil actions of these small groups of Peruvians who seek to destabilize the system that the people have elected.

He categorically denied the existence of guerrilla actions in Peru since, he said, this would be something serious.

Carvajal Pareja also refused to give his opinion about the plundering of Peruvian seas by Soviet and Polish ships. He remarked: This issue does not fall within my jurisdiction and, in any case, that question should be answered by Fisheries Minister Rene Deustua.

May Help Police

PY111822 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Justice Minister Enrique Elias Larosa yesterday said that the intervention of the armed forces to help recapture the Ayacucho prison inmates who escaped has not been ruled out. He also said the Justice Ministry was not responsible for the events that took place on 2 and 3 March in that city.

He added that it will be up to the Interior Ministry to decide when police forces are no longer enough to capture and recapture terrorists and criminals, and ask for the armed forces' help. He remarked that current police actions have the logistics support of the Air Force, stressing that such actions are being undertaken by the Civil Guard, the Republican Guard and the Investigations Police.

In the last few days the opposition has harshly criticized Minister Larosa, blaming him for the events that happened on 2 and 3 March in Ayacucho. But the interior minister said at a press conference that he is not responsible for these events but, [words indistinct] toward the actions that the justice minister is undertaking. As we said, Elias Larosa has been harshly criticized by the opposition.

PEASANT MILITIAS FORMING TO FIGHT TERRORISM

PY111521 Tacna Radio Tacna in Spanish 1130 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] It has been reported that (La Quinua) Mayor (Metodio Cuadro Suarez) will propose the creation of peasant militias to help security forces fight terrorism. (Cuadro Suarez) explained that these militias would be armed groups assembled under special conditions who would be summoned in emergency cases.

According to our correspondent, it was reported yesterday afternoon that the (La Quinua) mayor said that he would organize in any case those militias and that they, together with the police forces who are undertaking strong actions in that Ayacucho region, will try to stop terrorism.

PRESS RELEASE ON VISIT OF PANAMA'S ILLUECA

PA111730 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 7 Mar 82 p 7-C

[Text] At the end of Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca's visit to Venezuela, the Governments of Panama and Venezuela issued the following press release:

Accepting an invitation extended by Venezuelan Foreign Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco, Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Illueca, accompanied by his wife, Luzmila Illueca, and an important delegation, made an official visit to Venezuela from 15 through 17 February 1982.

Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins granted the distinguished guest a special audience during which the two officials exchanged opinions on several matters of interest to the two nations and confirmed the cordial and friendly relations traditionally maintained by Venezuela and Panama.

During the visit, the Panamanian foreign minister placed a wreath at the tomb of liberator Simon Bolivar. The Panamanian foreign minister also visited the Republic's sovereign Congress and met with its president, Godofredo Gonzalez, and with the president of the Chamber of Deputies, Armando Sanchez Bueno.

The ministers held talks in an atmosphere of Bolivarian fraternity and exchanged points of view on the international and regional situation. They stressed that peace is not an aspiration but a vital need of the peoples of the world and warned that there is a risk that the differences between the superpowers may develop into confrontations with irremediable consequences.

Speaking of the Central American and Caribbean situation, the ministers said they are against attempts to transfer the confrontations between the superpowers to the area. They reiterated their government's adherence to the 1979 OAS General Assembly resolution which declared the region a zone of peace.

Recognizing the efforts being made in Central America and the Caribbean to promote institutionalization of democracy, the foreign ministers pointed to Honduras and Costa Rica as recent examples of the peoples' only sovereign way to achieve and insure the complete enforcement of human rights, understood in their broadest sense as civil, socioeconomic, political, cultural and international rights.

When discussing the energy cooperation program for the Central American and Caribbean countries and the initiatives to implement other economic and financial cooperation programs for the countries of the region, the two foreign ministers said that these are important steps, within the spirit of solidarity among the nations of the continent, by which to achieve the economic progress that will help maintain the area's stability.

Regarding economic integration and regional cooperation in Latin America, they expressed confidence in the objectives outlined in the Panama Convention which created the Latin American Economic System (SELA). These objectives include better utilization of the region's human, natural, technical and financial resources and the promotion of forms of cooperation that will contribute to the implementation of economic and social programs in the member countries. The two ministers stressed that the disparity in terms of trade contributes to the rapid impoverishment of developing countries and is also one of the main reasons for international insecurity. They stressed the importance of the solidarity agreements approved at the first SELA consultative meeting, which are outlined in the "Panama Declaration." These agreements are designed to reaffirm the member-states' right to independent economic and social action.

The two ministers confirmed the positive advancement of agreements between Panama and Venezuela and agreed on the importance of continuing contacts to reinforce existing agreements and programs between the two nations, as well as to determine new forms of cooperation.

In analyzing the implementation of the Panama Canal Treaty and the treaty concerning the permanent neutrality and operation of the Panama Canal, Zambrano Velasco reiterated Venezuela's adherence to the letter and spirit of these treaties and also Venezuela's solidarity with the Panamanian Government's efforts to ensure the faithful application of all clauses of the treaties.

Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge E. Illueca wholeheartedly thanked Minister Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco on his own behalf and on that of his wife and the delegation which accompanied him for the many attentions and warm welcome they received while in Venezuela. Illueca formally invited Zambrano to visit Panama and Zambrano accepted the invitation. They decided to determine the date by mutual agreement, through diplomatic channels.

[dated] Caracas, 17 February, 1982

INTERIOR MINISTER SWORN IN; PROMISES CONTINUITY

PA092310 Caracas Radio Rumbos in Spanish 2100 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Luis Alfredo Gomez report]

[Text] Venezuela's new interior minister, Luciano Valero, said today that the change in the head of the ministry does not imply a change in the general outlines of the government. Luciano Valero who has served as agriculture and livestock minister and federal district governor was sworn in today by President Herrera in a ceremony held at Miraflores Palace, thus Valero now heads the Interior Ministry, replacing Rafael Andres Montes de Oca. After the swearing-in ceremony we interviewed the new interior minister:

[Begin recording] It is the same regime; therefore, its general outlines will continue. I will make a great effort because I know what it means to replace at the Interior Ministry a man like Andres Montes de Oca, a brilliant minister and a politician of great qualities. I shall do my best to accomplish the delicate mission assigned to me and thereby justify the trust the president of the republic has placed on me.

Naturally, the government will continue as it is and the Interior Ministry will merely be an instrument to promote the policies of the president of the republic. Therefore, we shall do our best to attain national unity as was stressed by our liberator on so many occasions: Unite; unite or anarchy will devour you. He also said once: Let us say goodbye to the republic if we do not remain united.

Therefore, the unity of the country and Venezuelan democracy demand that we try to find solutions to our great problems and achieve the union of the Venezuelan political parties. This is essential if we are to preserve this [word indistinct].

Also, I shall strive, as we have done, to guarantee the safety of individuals' properties, preserve law and order, as is the government's responsibility, and exert authority, as well as to respect and enforce the law. I shall strive to continue doing our part for regional development and to maintain a strict control of the state governors and their offices. [end recording]

CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATS REJECT GUATEMALAN ELECTIONS

PA112335 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0123 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Panama City, 10 Mar (ACAN-EFE) -- The Christian Democratic Organization of America (ODCA) today rejected what it called "the fraud in the Guatemalan elections" carried out to benefit the official candidate, Gen Anibal Guevara.

In a communique issued in this capital, Panamanian Ricardo Arias Calderon, ODCA president, said the Guatemalan electoral fraud has blocked the peaceful road toward democratization and social justice. He also said that even though the manipulation of the vote count will give the presidency to the official candidate, it will ultimately benefit the guerrillas.

Arias Calderon stressed that the Opposition Union [UO], made up of the centrist National Renovating Party [PRN] and the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DC], obtained more votes than the party whose candidate was announced as the winner. He also said that the UO won several deputy and mayoral seats.

Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre, the UO presidential candidate, is a member of the PRN and is supported by the DC.

GUARD COMMANDER SPEAKS AT VERAGUAS CEREMONY

PA110437 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Speech by National Guard Commander in Chief Col Ruben Dario Paredes at change of command ceremony in Veraguas Province, Panama, on 10 March -- recorded]

[Text] I chose to be here today at this change of command ceremony, the only such ceremony that I will preside over here in the provinces. In my view, there were several important reasons for doing this. The first is that this was the birthplace of Omar, our friend Omar. This is where Torrijos was born. Most of his friends are still alive. I see some of Torrijos' friends here among you. Those friends of Torrijos, who felt sad that Torrijism completely ended or is vanishing, can wake up today and continue feeling optimistic about the country. Torrijism, which remains a doctrine, resumes its activity. We have resumed Torrijist patrolling. [applause]

Another very important reason for my being here with you today is that I learned many things here in Veraguas Province when I had the luck, the privilege and the distinction, of being appointed head of the Agricultural Development Ministry. Today, we are in Santiago where this ministry proudly has its seat.

At this point, I must stress certain things which are important. When Major [Luis] Samudio, the new chief taking charge today, officially was notified that he was to become chief of Veraguas Province, we more or less told him: In Veraguas Province, we want a national guard concerned and identified with its people. We don't want a national guard that turns its back on the province's problems. There still are Panamanians starving to death in that province. If you visit (Los Paredones), you will find people there who eat just once a day. And they don't exactly eat protein, but starches. If you visit La Yeguada, you will see men, women and children whose physical defects are the result of chronic hunger. In this province, we want a dynamic national guard guiding the efforts of all its children. And this quote, goes for the entire nation, unquote.

We, the national guard and the general staff which I very proudly command today, don't want to give the impression here today that the return to the garrisons [repliegue] duly established by Torrijos has been disrupted or that we are beginning to displace the legitimate government of President Royo, Vice President De la Espriella and their Cabinet. Not at all.

We want to make the following very clear: Within the frame of reference of current times, of today's Latin America with its needs and the unpleasant examples we are seeing very near -- the bloodbaths, blood that has already reached the ground -- it is not possible for an armed force to remain idle at the headquarters during periods of peace as we currently have in this country. It cannot remain idle just spending the taxes paid by the people for our salaries. We must participate and contribute to the efforts of the civilian government, in this case our government, which is presided over by President Royo. We have issued instructions, we have issued orders, so that this effort by civilian government is supported and the state's machinery and resources can increasingly reach the needy.

This morning in David, in the neighboring province, I was asked about this and other subjects. I answered the following, which I will now repeat here in Veraguas: We in the general staff -- which is an altar where its members take communion daily -- are placing our truths on the table for the good of the nation. We have reached very important conclusions which should be told to all Panamanians: The businessmen, the industrialists, the agricultural producers should continue feeling optimistic about this country. You should see a peaceful horizon and should continue to have faith in Panamanians. The church -- we will hold a religious talk with them very soon -- must continue underscoring Christianity in this country.

Once we are through with hunger, once we have reinforced the executive branch, once we have strengthened the morale of all our men, women, youth and peasants, only then will we be able to say that we have gotten rid of the danger threatening Latin America: communism. [applause]

What the book "Central America, World Drama" written by Spanish writer (Zoilo Martinez de la Vega), says, is true. It is true. We all know that. Communism and those strange ideologies lashing at the Central American isthmus do not come from abroad. That is not true. They come from within, from the social injustices that occurred or were occurring in those fraternal countries.

Torrijos moved ahead of that. Certain groups -- and I want to believe that most of them did this with a healthy attitude and that very few did it with bad intentions -- described him as a leftist or communist. Time has shown that Torrijos was right and that those insinuations and charges were false, uncertain and groundless. Today's peace is Torrijos' work. It is Torrijos' vision through the adoption of those measures, which some termed communist, but which today we must admit were measures of social justice.

What did Torrijos leave us? A balanced situation, love, dialogue, respect for wealth, but also respect for misery. The most important thing to a poor man, I told a group of friends this morning, is his poverty, but also its being alleviated. We must alleviate that poverty without demagogy, with our feet on the ground.

The government of President Royo and the vice president, or of whoever comes after, cannot do it alone. Today's problems are huge. We must all put our shoulders to the wheel to overcome them. The efforts of those in uniform, the civilians, the Indians, the priests or the members of any other religion as well, whether Catholic or not, are equally valid. We must all put our shoulders to the wheel. We in the general staff are making a very just and patriotic evaluation. This is also a message for the existing political parties which are a part of the nation's life as well as for those currently in formation. All political tendencies must be respected. That is where peace lies. All creeds must be respected. At the time of an election, there must be in our midst a force which is above political passion.

We are studying this possibility in order to submit it to the executive branch and subsequently to the legislation council to turn it into law. This is just a possibility, I repeat, an initial evaluation. On election day, the national guard, the men in uniform, will not participate in the voting. They will not participate because someone must remain calm; someone must serve as an arbiter to keep passions from overflowing.

On behalf of the armed forces, I will also tell the political parties that there will be full guarantees. Regardless of the humbleness of the place where it is cast, every vote will be counted. Those who obtain the most votes will be the next rulers.

We also are analyzing the international situation. We don't want to interfere with the system of government of other sister nations. That is their problem. But neither do we want them to interfere with ours. That is our problem. We will protect our peace. Our friends -- and we hope they include everyone -- are those who respect us and our way of life as Panamanians.

The Reagan plan also is being analyzed at the general staff so we can give our opinion to the president in order to determine its good points and how it directly benefits Panama and the area. Since the study is still underway, we cannot yet say that all of it is good. However, we must express a legitimate feeling: a healthy and good intention can be seen at the bottom of the Reagan plan. Let's hope that the U.S. Government apparatus, more specifically, the Congress, will catch on to this good intention, this good will, toward the burning part of Latin America -- Central America and the Caribbean.

If the Reagan plan is good, I will tell all businessmen in this country, all capitalists in this country, to put in our share, to contribute our effort, to respond in good will, to crush hunger together, for that is the true origin of violence in Latin America. That can only be achieved if we remain as we are here right now -- very close together, sincerely together. Thank you very much. [applause]

BRIEFS

TRADE WITH COSTA RICA -- There was a $17-million trade deficit between Panama and Costa Rica in 1981; Panamanian industry exported goods to Costa Rica worth $12.3 million, about $1 million a month. The imports from Costa Rica amounted to $29.3 million. However, there has been a decrease in the exports to Costa Rica in 1982. In January 1982, Panama exported $248,000 worth of products to Costa Rica; exports in January 1981 totaled $985,000. The Panamanian Industrialists Union also reports that the problem of the decrease in exports also exists with El Salvador. In January 1982, Panama exported $24,000 worth of products; in January 1981, it exported $59,000. [Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Mar 82 PA]

EL SALVADOR

INTERVIEW IN GDR WITH SHAFIK JORGE HANDAL

AU081835 East Berlin HORIZONT in German No 10, 1982 p 12

[APN interview with Shafik Jorge Handal, general secretary of the Communist Party of El Salvador and member of the united military-political leadership of the "Farabundo Marti" National Liberation Front (FMLN) -- date and place not given]

[Text] Question: What role is being played at present by the United States in the war of destruction of the Salvadoran junta, against the people of El Salvador?

Shafik Jorge Handal: The U.S. Government is the main support of the Duarte regime. That is known throughout the world. If the Reagan administration were not supporting the junta, the bloody struggles in El Salvador would be long over. Shortly after his inauguration, President Reagan began to escalate the U.S. interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador and to increase aid for the junta. Throughout last year, military aid for the junta, the number of U.S. military specialists in the country, and economic aid for the antipeople's regime were constantly increased.

However, the goal which the U.S. Government has set for itself has not been achieved. The struggle of El Salvador's patriots under the leadership of the FMLN and the Revolutionary Democratic Front has foiled the junta's plans, although killer units of the army killed about 30,000 peaceful residents alone in 1981, and over half a million Salvadorans had to flee.

Question: What state of affairs has been achieved now by the revolutionary forces of El Salvador?

Shafik Jorge Handal: The revolutionary fighters of El Salvador were able to defend the regions under our control against the junta soldiers, and to save tens of thousands of people from perishing. We have also taken the military initiative. Since December of last year, we have been on the offensive. Many small units of the enemy which were decentralized, deployed all over the country, were disarmed or annihilated. As a result of this offensive we have seized large quantities of arms and ammunition.

At the same time, we carried out military operations on a major scale. We penetrated into important cities and cut off communication lines of the enemy. Serious losses were inflicted on the enemy. The latest attack against the airbase of the junta, in which 20 planes were destroyed, was not just a purely military success; it is a blow against the morale and fighting spirit of the junta forces. On the other hand, this successful operation has strengthened the patriots.

Question: What is the purpose of the "elections" scheduled for 28 March of this year in El Salvador?

Shafik Jorge Handal: This maneuver of Washington is easy to see through. The Reagan administration has decided that a "legislative" assembly is to be established which allegedly is to represent the will of the people. The patriots of El Salvador are to be branded as a "small group of terrorists." Washington hopes that after the establishment of this "legislative" assembly it can dispatch forces of reactionary Latin American regimes to El Salvador to crush the revolutionary movement there. In preparation for implementing this plan, two political steps have already been taken. In December 1981, the United States obtained from the OAS formal support for holding elections in El Salvador. In January, it established the so-called Central American Democratic Community consisting of the Governments of El Salvador, Honduras and Costa Rica.

The agreement on this alliance stipulates that these three states may ask for foreign military interference under the pretext of the "struggle against terrorism." As you understand, all that serves to prepare a direct intervention of the United States in the countries of Central America.

Question: Is it to be presumed that the United States will be successful with this plan?

Shafik Jorge Handal: The United States has miscalculated. The latest FMLN victories show that the Salvadoran junta's army is demoralized and that the Duarte regime is doomed. A situation has developed which is similar to that existing in the early 1970's in Vietnam when the troops of the Saigon puppet regime were no longer able to put up any serious resistance to the patriots of Vietnam. At that time the United States bore the full responsibility for the dirty war, and the same is awaiting it now in El Salvador. It is no accident that U.S. public opinion is worried. That is why Washington is compelled to prepare direct intervention against our country secretly, behind the backs of its people.

We know that five Marine brigades are in combat readiness in the United States and can be transferred at any minute to El Salvador. We also know that recently a secret consultation of the military leaders of Guatemala, Honduras and El Salvador has taken place at which an agreement on joint actions against the revolutionary forces of El Salvador was worked out.

All that is happening in direct compliance with the interventionist plans of the United States. Everyone knows that the United States these days has raised $55 million for the junta in El Salvador, including $25 million for replacing the aircraft and helicopters destroyed at the air base, and $30 million for the purchase of new, more highly developed aircraft. In El Salvador there are neither pilots nor maintenance personnel for such new type of aircraft as are being supplied by the United States to our country. To date Washington has not informed its own people or Congress about the decision to dispatch more military pilots and additional technical special personnel to El Salvador. This is nothing but intervention. The Washington government hopes that the constant bombing raids on the positions of the Salvadoran patriots can stop our offensive and help gain time to make the Salvadoran Army combat-ready again. But I can declare with full responsibility that these bombing raids do not at all affect the condition of our guerrilla units at the front. We learned long ago to protect ourselves against them. The victims of these bombings raids are primarily the peaceful civilian population and especially the children. Statistical data show that 8 out of every 10 units of ammunition supplied by the United States to El Salvador are used against children, old people and defenseless women.

In conclusion, I want to stress: The "Farabundo Marti" National Liberation Front is striving for a political solution in El Salvador. But if the junta and Washington prefer war to such a solution, then their plans to crush the revolutionary movement in El Salvador will be foiled.

REBEL FRONT LEADER INTERVIEWED IN MEXICO

PM101425 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 5 Mar 82 p 12

[Mario Guzzanti undated interview in Mexico City with "Mr Zamora," secretary general of the Salvadoran Social Christian People's Movement: "We are Not Anti-American and Cuba Is Not So Near"]

[Excerpt] Mexico City, 4 Mar -- [Question] You fled your country in March 1980. Why?

[Answer] Because they wanted to kill me. Shortly before, they killed my brother Mario, secretary general of the Christian Democratic Party, the very one that Napoleon Duarte now claims as "his" party.

[Question] What is your opinion of Duarte?

[Answer] He has always advocated the need to reach an agreement with the entire army and not just with the most democratic sectors. We undertook with him a long struggle, which we lost when we failed to overthrow the government. My brother was the most active in that attempt, but he paid for his courage with his life. I will always remember that dawn of 24 March when I heard two shots from his house. I telephoned him but the line had been cut. After the assassination, the line, which had been cut by the army's special services, was reconnected. Only then was I able to hear about Mario's death. Duarte, too, sincerely lamented my brother's death and pressed for an inquiry. But General Garcia, the real boss of El Salvador, dissuaded him, as he has done in similar cases.

[Question] So Duarte is a prisoner of the military?

[Answer] He certainly cannot do anything without their consent. Some time ago some journalists found a heap of corpses in a place called Plagion and showed him photographs of it. Then, too, Duarte tried to have an inquiry carried out, but Garcia informed him curtly that the matter was subject to military secrecy and told him to concern himself with other matters. Duarte is a pathetic megalomaniac; he acts as if he were still the winner of the 1972 elections.

[Question] In your opinion, why does the Christian Democratic International support him?

[Answer] Not any more, I would say. The Christian Democratic International does not support him as much as it did 2 years ago. Certainly the Honduran, Chilean, Peruvian and Ecuadorean Christian Democratic parties are not with Duarte. The Guatemalan party is highly critical, the Dutch and Irish parties condemn him, and as for your DC, we all know that it is divided. Andreotti certainly is not for Duarte. So the verdict on this case is evolving.

[Question] You took part in the coup against the dictator Romero. What happened after that?

[Answer] Yes, I was in the first junta, which had a program with two fundamental objectives; social and economic reform and the country's democratization. Archbishop Romero supported us, albeit critically. But after less than 4 weeks, the violence resumed in the most brutal way, when the military resumed firing indiscriminately on the crowds. At that time I was secretary general of the junta and head of the cabinet; every time I tried to raise the subject of reforms with Garcia he would tell me that everything had to be agreed with the army general staff. Because of all these consultations nothing was ever done, and meanwhile the special units were violating the social truce by massacring members of the popular bloc. After my brother's death I realized that there was nothing to be done about it and that my turn would soon come.

[Question] Now you belong to the front [Revolutionary Democratic Front], together with Marxist-Leninists, social democrats and all the other exiles. Do you feel politically influenced by them or not? What kind of political activity are you engaged in?

[Answer] The front's leadership body is well balanced; one Social-Christian, one Social Democrat, one representative of the technological and professional sectors and two representatives of the mass revolutionary organizations. Decisions are made by joint agreement.

[Question] It seems to me that does not apply to military decisions, which are made by a very select group.

[Answer] Military decisions are made by the front's five commanders. We discuss them only when they are of major political significance.

[Question] Such as the ones concerning initiatives to prevent the elections. Did you approve them?

[Answer] We did not decide to do anything in particular to prevent the elections. The war continues regardless.

[Question] But the opposite appears to be true. The front is carrying out specific actions designed to sabotage them. I would cite, for instance, the block on transport. Why deny it?

[Answer] I do not deny it. What I am saying is that they are war actions which pursue the general offensive already begun. We are struggling militarily to defeat the army militarily. But our real aim is to reach a negotiated solution; we want neither control of the country nor a landing by U.S. or Argentine marines.

[Question] Are you aware of the many cases of cruelty and abuses against the civilian population attributed to the guerrilla forces?

[Answer] During a war everything tends to become radicalized, and in any case nobody is unaware that a considerable proportion of the peasants supports the army. Indeed, many of them belong to the "ORDEN" [Nationalist Democratic Organization] squad. It is inevitable that some of the clashes have been harrowing.

[Question] According to many people of liberal leanings, the population does not understand, let alone approve, some of the guerrilla actions. What is your opinion?

[Answer] There is always some confusion; this is because we lack access to mass media. But when we do manage to explain ourselves the people do understand and approve -- and how, for instance, in Usulutan the guerrilla forces occupied the town and forced the troops to lock themselves in the barracks, and the front's men then managed to establish a dialogue with the people, whose response was excellent; whereas formerly they shut their doors, now they open them. Meanwhile, the army has not contact with the population and pursues a scorched-earth policy of assassination and destruction.

[Question] Why are you so opposed to these elections?

[Answer] Because they are madness. Over 40 percent will not vote, and the few who do vote [as published] will be the fascist followers of Bob d'Aubuisson, a man who talks like Hitler and who, like Hitler, expects to be legitimized via the ballot box. It is with people like him that Duarte will have to ally if he wants to continue governing under military protection.

ADOLFO MAJANO GIVES VIEWS ON ASSASSINATION PLOTS

PM111511 Rome LA REPUBLICA in Italian 6 Mar 82 p 15

[Paolo Guzzanti undated interview in Mexico City with former Salvadoran head of state Adolfo Majano; "I Have Proof That D'Aubuisson Had Romero Assassinated"]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 5 Mar -- "That morning we surrounded the consipirators who killed Archbishop Romero and arrested them all. In a few minutes we found proof of the murder. If I had been allowed to act, El Salvador would now be a country on the way to democracy. Instead it was all in vain; Major D'Aubuisson was released by Garcia and Gutierrez, with Napoleon Duarte's complicity; the evidence of the conspiracy was made to disappear, my aircraft exploded a few days later with three of my aides on board, a car loaded with explosives blew up a few seconds before I passed by and I discovered very soon that a final attack on me in the presidential palace itself was being planned. I was still armed forces chief and a member of the government junta, but I realized that the contest was lost for the time being, at least at home. I had proof of almost all their crimes and I could combat them effectively from abroad until I ruined them. And that is what I am doing," Colonel Majano said.

On 24 March it will be the second anniversary of Archbishop Romero's assassination. For the first time, somebody says he has final proof of the conspiracy that nipped in the bud the nascent slow process of democratization in El Salvador.

"I had my suspicions," Colonel Majano said, "and in May 1980, on Armed Forces Day, I noticed that D'Aubuisson and his group were meeting at a farm near Santa Tecla; we burst in, weapons ready, and searched the place; I found a file containing plans for the archbishop's assassination, which had taken place just over a month earlier. It also contained the code name 'Operation Pineapple.' It described in detail the action, the weapons used and the expected political and psychological effects of the killing. Everything. But that was not all; it became apparent from the documents confiscated from D'Aubuisson and his followers that the conspiracy was hatched not in El Salvador but in Miami, Florida. I arrested the conspirators and submitted the evidence to both the military junta and the U.S. Embassy, so it could see what was happening on U.S. territory."

"As for the left," Majano said, "at that time it made a gross mistake; it failed to realize that the moment for democracy was passing and refused to begin a dialogue with the junta's representatives. The guerrilla forces stubbornly continued their clandestine action without committing themselves to a dialogue with those trying to launch democracy and with the means to do so."

[Question] Has Duarte been aware of the atrocities? Does he know what is going on, what was going on?

[Answer] Napoleon Duarte cannot fail to know. And he has been more than a passive man with eyes closed in many cases. He has often been active in exonerating D'Aubuisson and other killers. However, it is also true that Duarte is hated by D'Aubuisson and by the extreme right, who consider him an enemy of private freedom. I really believe that poor Napoleon's life will be neither easy nor long.

[Question] Do you believe that this junta will last long?

[Answer] I really hope not. If negotiations begin -- as we all hope -- the Duarte junta must fall.

[Question] To which resistance organization have you adhered in exile?

[Answer] None. I maintain excellent relations with them all, particularly with the large majority of Salvadoran officers who on the whole remain trustworthy and honest.

[Question] Have you been discharged from the army?

[Answer] No, never. Officially and by rights, I am still a serving officer in the Army of the Republic of El Salvador.

[Question] Why are you visiting the United States? Why will you all [noncommunist oppositionists] be meeting in Washington over the next few days?

[Answer] Please allow me not to go into details. We have much faith in U.S. public opinion. Today that public knows that within the present Salvadoran Government there are persons, civilians as well as soldiers, responsible for many crimes -- persons who have pushed, and are still pushing, in the direction of assassination, such as Gutierrez, Garcia and Francisco Moran. As for Duarte, he is well aware that he cannot feign ignorance of the assassinations that surround him. He is also well aware that I have proof of their crimes and that I cannot be accused of friendship with the communists or of having helped the armed guerrilla struggle; I have never taken up arms against my country's army, other than the moral weapons of condemnation and contempt.

[Question] Do you mean that army chief Gutierrez and Defense Minister Garcia ordered Romero's assassination and other crimes?

[Answer] Oh, at that level there is no need to say: Go kill, go destroy. There are a thousand ways of expressing such wishes without compromising yourself.

[Question] Who have been the junta's favorite targets?

[Answer] It is generally believed that it is only the leftwing forces, but it is not so. This gang has massacred Catholics, Protestants and Christian democrats, as well as communists and socialists. The junta knows that the Christian Democratic Party could, being so successful, challenge its power, and it reacts by killing people. This is happening in Guatemala, too, where Christian democrats are murdered by the dozen.

[Question] What is D'Aubuisson like?

[Answer] We all know what he is; an assassin and a torturer, but above all the hidden arm of the Defense Ministry. He is someone who, with his private gangs, has always been able to do things impermissible for men in uniform. Through them, he acts with impunity. A few days ago D'Aubuisson had the temerity to appear on television and shout: My conscience is crystal clear.

LE MONDE INTERVIEWS FMLN'S FERMAN CIENFUEGOS

PM111659 Paris LE MONDE in French 11 Mar 82 pp 1, 32

[Marcel Niedergang dispatch: "We Are in a Position To Spark Off Insurrection in the Capital, Guerrilla Leader Tells Us"]

[Text] Managua -- "We want political negotiations and an electoral process in El Salvador, accompanied, of course, by reliable guarantees...." Mr Ferman Cienfuegos, a member of the general staff which comprises five members of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN], received us in an isolated and deserted villa in one of Managua's residential districts. He is small, lean, with a thin mustache and dark, hard eyes, and he said he was "in transit" in Nicaragua. He maintained that he had "no problem in entering or leaving El Salvador." He has clearly studied the "classics" of the art of war, cited Clausewitz, and during the interview kept drawing sketches to show the development of the Salvadoran civil war over the past 2 years.

"It is not for us to give a verdict on the 28 March elections," he said. "We are not going to give instructions to the Salvadorans. The elections have nothing to do with us. We have acquired a degree of military strength and can now spark off an insurrection in the cities, including the capital, San Salvador. But our goal today is to use that capacity for exerting military pressure to secure comprehensive negotiations. Meanwhile, we will continue the guerrilla operations."

Mr Ferman Cienfuegos stated that the Farabundo Marti Front's military leadership has "thought a great deal and has markedly changed its position in the past 6 months." He reluctantly admitted that the "friendly advice" of the front's foreign friends probably contributed to that, but he stressed the guerrillas' present "realistic and political" position.

He studied medicine, sociology and art history in San Salvador and went underground in 1971. That was 11 years ago. "All the friends I had in those days are dead now," he said. He is leader of the "National Resistance Armed Forces," joined the joint general staff last year and thinks that the front did not start worrying about international relations until 1980, very late and very badly.

Unlike the Nicaraguan Sandinists, the Farabundo Marti Front openly claims to follow Marxism-Leninism. "But that is primarily a method of analyzing society," Mr Cienfuegos said. "I am a Christian like most Salvadorans. The fact that we follow Marxism-Leninism does not mean that we intend to build a socialist society. We are not dreaming. We will probably have to wait another century for socialism. We only aspire to a democratic regime. That would at least be something...."

According to him, it is not correct to talk of "liberated zones" in El-Salvador. They are "semi-controlled" zones. But it is true, he said, that "we have 6,000 well-armed fighters and some 20,000 additional militia and that 1 million Salvadorans support us."

Mr Cienfuegos mentioned the Mazote massacre in the Morazan Department (1,000 people killed, he said). He said that the guerrillas launched another offensive in December 1981 with two objectives; to control the roads and to attack military positions and capture arms. "Our latest actions speak for themselves." He admitted that the attack on the Ilopango military base near the capital was possible "thanks to internal accomplices." "The rate of desertions by soldiers is increasing. There has always been a democratic sector in the army. We want to save that sector, to incorporate it into a new army. Similarly, if there are positive negotiations we advocate a coalition government, a pluralist government which would comprise leftwing and center forces and Christian Democrats, including Duarte (note) (Mr Napoleon Duarte, who is the current president of the government junta). Why not? Only the extreme right and ARENA, the D'Aubuisson Nationalist Republican Alliance, could obviously not take part in that national conciliation team. The extreme right in El Salvador is a fascist force, it is a real cancer and I admit that the neutralization of that cancer is a major problem...."

Mr Ferman Cienfuegos mentioned the ideal of Morazan "who wanted to federate the whole of Central America." He said he supports a "peace without vanquished or victors" and swore that the front does not need arms from friendly countries. "In 1979 we had around $80 million following various 'recovery' operations. We were and are able to buy arms easily in Central America. We can buy Israeli Galil guns from Guatemala and FAL guns from Honduras. In El Salvador itself we now have a small factory producing field mortars and antipersonnel mines. If we wanted we could easily procure Soviet arms on the Egyptian market. Very easily. That does not interest us. Having Soviet arms is a source of trouble. The Cubans know something about that. Later our army would have to be equipped with Western arms. If the Americans do not want to supply them to us we will ask the Brazilians or the French. But that will be later and I think it may never happen.... I am 34. I am already old. I am a survivor...."

NATIONAL CONCILIATION PARTY POLITICAL PLATFORM

Part Four Continuation

PA111610 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 9 Mar 82 p 37

[Paid advertisement by the Executive Council of the National Conciliation Party (PCN), entitled "Political Platform of the National Conciliation Party"; Continuation of Part IV: "The Specific Reforms" -- all numbers as published]

[Text] IV.

4.5 Executive Branch

The National Conciliation Party, PCN, proposes to amend Article 63 in order to establish a 4-year presidential term, a 1-month transition period between elections and the change of command, and a change in the dates for the beginning of governmental activities. The reasons for this amendment have been previously explained.

Article 64 is amended to make the presidents of the Legislative Assembly and the Supreme Court of Justice permanent presidential designates [officials in line to occupy the presidency during any absence of the president], thus reducing the number of presidential designates to two.

Regarding Article 76, in relation to 46 [as published], the PCN proposes to broaden the scope of that article, making it obligatory for officials of the central government and decentralized institutions to appear before the Legislative Assembly whenever summoned to answer questions, submit to investigation or tender reports. As was previously explained, the PCN feels that this is an efficient way to help combat corruption, fraud and waste.

Regarding Article 78, paragraph 6 should be expanded to make it obligatory to extend to the Legislative Assembly the facilities necessary to carry out any investigations it chooses.

Paragraph 5 of the same article should provide for an increased period of time to study the draft of the national general budget and the corresponding wage laws. They should be presented at least 2 months in advance and, in the case of the legislative and judicial branches, should be prepared at the branch-to-branch level -- without subjecting the two branches to the stipulations of the Finance Ministry because this would constitute subordination to that ministry. The PCN feels that the present 1-month period is too short a time for a responsible study of such important drafts.

Article 79, which forbids the president of the republic to leave national territory without the permission of the Legislative Assembly, is amended to state that permission should be requested for every instance of departure from the Central American region. For travel to Central American countries, a time period of no more than 6 months could be established in which the president could leave as many times as deemed necessary.

It should be made obligatory for persons appointed as ministers or under secretaries of state to present to the Legislative Assembly all documents requested by the latter in order to permit a decision as to whether the appointee meets the constitutional requirements for the post. Failure to present such documents within the established time would be considered a resignation from or nonacceptance of the post.

IV. 4.6 Judicial Branch

Regarding the makeup of the Supreme Court of Justice, the PCN feels that Article 82 should be broadened, in accordance with the special law on the subject, so that a provision on the minimum number of justices would be the only regulation regarding the number of court justices. It would be established that in choosing prospective supreme court justices to be appointed by the Legislative Assembly, the nominations of bar associations established by law or voluntarily will be taken into account. In particular, it would be determined that one of the court functions would be to oversee enforcement of constitutional or legal provisions guaranteeing the human rights established in the constitution and in international agreements on the subject.

Regarding the drafting of the budgets and wage laws of the judicial branch, it would be established that the Supreme Court of Justice, as a branch of the state, would have the right to prepare its own draft. Whenever possible, an effort would be made to provide the means to enable this branch to efficiently perform its duties in the administration of justice.

Provisions will be proposed to guarantee the honest and competent dispensing of justice based on the honor and competence of the judicial officials and to ensure, through the attorney general's office, compliance with these basic principles.

IV. 4.6 Title V. The Public Ministry [Justice Ministry]

Provisions under this title would be amended in line with the new system proposed by the PCN, in which the attorney general of the republic would be initially elected by the legislative or constituent assembly.

To further the aims of this amendment, the functions of the attorney general would be expanded and clarified to make him responsible for safeguarding basic individual human rights and for ensuring a totally honest public administration, particularly in the judicial area.

IV. 4.7 Title VI. The Administrative System

IV. 4.7.1 Chapter L. Local Government

Amendments in this chapter are directed toward establishing 4-year terms for the municipal councils.

IV. 4.7.2 Civil Service

This chapter would be revised to permanently ensure that administrative careers would be based on recognition of the public servant's right to dignified and decorous treatment as a human being. The PCN maintains that it is necessary to limit the use and abuse practiced by public officials who dismiss from high-level posts employees who are not to their liking in order to replace them with others, and the immoral practice of fraudulently contracting for services in order to benefit relatives and friends, thereby violating the civil service law and the rights of the organizations involved. The purposes of these amendments are obvious, because they target well-known practices within the state bureaucracy.

Part 4.4.8 VII Armed Forces

The PCN intends to maintain the essential functions and responsibilities of the armed forces. Concerning the normal status of its organization and operations, the technical and professional opinion of the high command will be heard because of its special nature.

4.4.9 VIII Public Finance

Under this title the main reform aims at eliminating the privilege of state credit institutions to submit their budgets and salary systems to the Legislative Assembly for approval. Reforms in this respect are self-explanatory.

4.4.10 IX Economic System

Under this title the PCN wants to eliminate the ambivalence between the principles of free enterprise and the social role of property. It seeks to determine that the state, within our way of life, should be considered the main structural and functional mechanism for the promotion of free enterprise. Reform of Article 138, establishes that expropriations can be done in an individual or collective manner, for the purpose of avoiding extensive legal proceedings by private persons and delays to the state's socioeconomic projects. The reasons on which these reforms are based are obvious. In item 2 there is an attempt to establish the state's obligation to indemnify the owners of expropriated properties, to avoid seizure and confiscation based on the absolute power of the state and to guarantee just treatment for owners.

Article 148 will be amended to establish state support for social housing. As we all know, rural and urban families with insufficient incomes do not have the possibility of buying their own home, even from the urban housing institute [IVU], which is committed to the promotion of social housing. These are the very families which need housing. Also, the state has a social obligation to this low-income sector.

4.4.11 X Individual Rights Regime

Under this article the PCN intends to include in the new constitution dispositions that will, in a realistic and practical manner, guarantee respect for human rights under international agreements which the Salvadoran legislature has ratified and which El Salvador is compelled to comply with.

Special attention will be given to habeas corpus and recourse to injunctions, so that citizens who resort to these measures will be protected in a rapid and effective manner, preventing abuse by authorities or persons violating individual rights. Likewise, the PCN will link and harmonize the existence of individual and collective rights with the new structure of the branches of the state, based on a strong legislative branch and an autonomous judiciary.

The PCN will give special attention to recognition of the legal identity of all churches operating responsibly in our country. This reform is based on the fact that there are several responsibly organized churches which have a considerable number of followers who make up a substantial portion of our people.

4.4.12 XI Social Rights Regime

Regarding Chapter 2 of this article, the PCN intends to make the following amendments; In article 182 dealing with minimum wage it will establish salary equality for men and women. As we all know, the minimum agricultural wage sets differences between men and women. This has caused several negative results. Because of wage differences there is a preference to employ women instead of men, thereby inverting the social and family order.

In Article 191 an amendment is intended to recognize for all private-sectors workers and employees -- be they manual or white-collar urban or rural -- the right to organize unions and to contract collectively. Recognition of these rights is automatic, based on constitutional rights and with adequate legal regulation. This reform is based on the fact that limitation of these rights in past decades has caused much frustration among nonorganized workers because they do not have the chance to achieve their legitimate aspirations for individual, family and social improvement. In the case of organized workers, the limitations on the right to organize and on collective bargaining contracts not only frustrated organized unions and workers but pushed them to radicalization of the labor movement. Every worker, organization and businessman must have legal guidelines for his desire for change, improvement and advancement.

Article 192 would be revised by the PCN by granting the workers an unrestricted right to strike. The status of strikes should be defined after they have occurred and not before.

[Signed] PCN Executive Council. On 28 March vote blue; vote PCN. Nothing stops the PCN.

FMLN PRESS OFFICE CONFIRMS 'VENCEREMOS' STATUS

PA111700 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] The FMLN General Command has created a Press Secretariat and confirmed Radio Venceremos as the official voice of our vanguard. The FMLN General Command announced the creation of the Press Secretariat for the top FMLN command body. Bulletin No 1 of the Secretariat says that the objective of this step is to centralize these activities and to have a single authorized voice to release war bulletins, reports on military advances, political and diplomatic reports and instructions to the population.

The Secretariat warns in the bulletin that any position or report not based on official information released by this single source under the FMLN General Command will not be a responsibility of the FMLN. It is noted that Radio Venceremos is the official voice of the FMLN and must therefore be regarded from now on as the spokesman for the Press Secretariat of our commanding office.

FMLN COMMENTS ON MILITARY, POLITICAL STATUS

UK Criticized on Election

PA051730 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] The UK Government, the only European Government that has agreed to participate in the electoral farce that Yankee imperialism has imposed on our people, claims that the sending of observers is a neutral action. The English are now in serious trouble. Their servility toward Washington has led them to embark on this ridiculous electoral circus. Meanwhile, they see that no other country in all of Europe has lent itself to this criminal game. The English would do well not to send observers, thus avoiding the ridiculous role that Yankee imperialism has assigned them. Let us defeat the electoral farce through our military and political actions.

Julio Flores Interview

PA060140 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Interview with Julio Flores, secretary general of the People's Revolutionary Bloc and member of the Revolutionary Democratic Front Executive Directorate, time and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Question] What are local popular authorities?

[Answer] They are the expression of government as practiced by the masses in various parts of the country where we have effective political and military control. In this area the enemy's means of control no longer work. These local popular authorities have become the maximum expression of the people's interests -- that is to say the development of the people's revolutionary democratic government. We have established this form of government and are giving more strength to the development of the revolution in El Salvador. This also shows the [words indistinct] of the Salvadoran people. These governments have the main role of organizing the economy and the political and social life of the Salvadoran towns under our control.

[Question] What is the role of the masses in the building of the popular authorities in sectors under revolutionary control.

[Answer] Popular authority is the government of the masses and we are building it at this stage as the organization of the people. These are two [as heard] instruments whose purpose is to promote the maximum interests of our people. Their tasks are completely different from the local government which has the role of organizing and harmonizing and establishing a control of the economic, political and social life. They are also to establish a new legal order which will guide the life of the masses organized in the local popular authority. These masses are incorporated into the various different peoples organizations.

The role of the people's organizations will have to be the continuous organization and political education as well as the agitation of the masses. In territory under our control, they must seek to organize the local popular authority as the concrete form of revolutionary power among the masses.

We should note that the people began to organize a new revolutionary power from the moment that they began to organize the first armed contingents and from the moment that the labor organizations began to give guidance on the purposes of the capitalist regime, from this moment on they began to organize the revolutionary power.

This revolutionary power operates in sectors where the revolutionary movement allows the organization of the political and military control.

The masses can overthrow the means of domination and meet and organize government organizations according to economic and social plans and the plans for the participation of the masses in the defense of the territory. This is very important for the popular authority because these are forces which will enter into action when the enemy attacks on a large scale, bombs and carries out genocidal activities.

The enemy also destroys the ecology. He destroys plants and wildlife and contaminates the environment. This means that the popular authorities have a special role in the development of the war.

[Question] One last question, perhaps the most important one. What are the tasks of the popular authority under the present circumstances of the war in our country?

[Answer] Popular authority has become a form of organization by the masses in zones under our control. Their tasks are closely linked to the demands of the war. Popular authority must be the fundamental base on which our war economy is organized. We must have production. The people must organize collective agricultural production and put it at the service of the war. Production must not only feed the masses, but also determine the nutritional needs and be an economic base to help support the revolutionary armed forces. It must seek the participation of the masses in war activities, such as the building of forts, and work in combat areas. It must also organize an educational system within the revolutionary organization at this stage and establish harmony and the adequate use of goods that the regime may need. It must also protect forests and water sources, the proper use of streams and watch over the repair of buildings and repair and rebuilding of streets -- in other words the activities of a revolutionary government and a harmonization of the tasks of the masses and the armed forces, establishing a close liaison with the militia. The people must also obtain information from the enemy for the use by the revolutionary forces.

This is not a means for obtaining central power. It is a means for giving us strength for the revolution. The central power will be taken within the generalized development of the armed struggle with the incorporation of the masses in the political struggle of the Salvadoran people. We must understand that the local popular authority is not an isolated aspect. It is part of the central power. At this time we do not have a central government and are striving to create one. However, the popular authorities do have a role at present. They must organize and harmonize with the revolutionary effort and the vanguard forces and be closely linked to the struggle of the Salvadoran people.

Western Front Report

PA081730 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Our companeros on the Feliciano Ama Western Front are carrying out their political-military actions in very unique conditions, different from those of any other war front. Comparero Commander (Ricardo Gutierrez), chief of staff on the Feliciano AMA Western Front, gives us an overview of the revolution's advance over difficult terrain with the full support of the people whose heroism and revolutionary loyalty have no limits.

[Begin relay] It is important that we point out the characteristics in which our actions are carried out. First of all, we must state that the Feliciano Ama Western Front is basically located in an area where the enemy has established its rearguard position.

It is on this front, which covers quite a large area, that the enemy has stationed the 2d Infantry Brigade, its artillery and cavalry garrisons, the Atlacatl Battalion and the Armed Forces Recruit Training Center. It also includes some essential production centers, including the cement plant, Acajutla port and some electric power plants such as the Guajoyo dam and the Ahuachapan geothermic plant. [end relay]

The Feliciano Ama Western Front is like a volcano in constant eruption. So far this year, revolutionary activity in the Departments of La Libertad, Ahuachapan, Sonsonate and Santa Ana has not give the enemy a single moment of rest. In numerous places on the heroic western front, the enemy has been constantly ambushed; its posts and headquarters have been increasingly attacked and harassed by our guerrilla units; and sabotage has increased in urban and rural areas, inflicting more than 40 casualties on the enemy's forces so far this year. In Zaragoza, (Pandalita), (Portachuelo), Chalchurapa, Valle Nuevo, (El Mora), Los Apoyos, Turin, Atiquizaya, Ahuachapan, (Cerros Partidos), Opico, Las Flores, San Nicolas and Monte Cristo, the enemy has learned about the courage, fearlessness and heroism of our western front companeros. Our companeros also widely distribute propaganda, taking to the most remote corner of western El Salvador the revolutionary message, the denunciation of the abuses against our people and the unmasking of the electoral farce.

The glow of Izalco volcano now burns in the hearts of all our people, who have seen in the past 3 months the growth of their power in different points on the western front. Their armed representatives have gained strength and skill with the second graduation in March of the vanguard units, which carry the names of two exemplary and heroic combatants. The people's militias on 15 February also ended a political-military course. Better trained companeros who are more aware of their heroic role alongside the masses graduated from that course.

The establishment of the first local people's government [poder popular local] has been one of the most important events so far this year, and certainly in the history of western El Salvador. This is an expression of the new form of administration that our people are establishing in the territories under their control. In these places, our people have begun to govern themselves and are establishing a new form of administration and organization of the community's social life, laying the groundwork for our future democratic revolutionary government.

On 14 February, at the same time that two schools were being inaugurated, the people in the western region were celebrating the establishment of the first local people's government in (El Bosque), El Roble and (El Mayen). Deeply moved, companero (Mario), deputy chief of the FPL [People's Liberation Forces) zonal leadership on the western front, inaugurated the ceremony establishing the first local people's government:

[Begin recording] Good evening to all the companero workers, combatants, chiefs, comrades and everyone in this revolutionary process. [shouts of "good evening"]

Today, 14 February 1982, is a day of joy and happiness for the revolutionary people's movement, for the FPL, for the FMLN and for all our people. Companeros, today we are celebrating the establishment of the first local people's government on the FMLN's Feliciano Ama Western Front. [applause] On this day we are also inaugurating two schools, the Companero (Antonio Ramos) school at the (El Bosque) base and the Companero (Pepe Angel) literacy school at the (El Malon) base. This region, which carries the names of two heroic companeros who gave their lives in combat, [words indistinct] the establishment of the companero (Raimundo) local people's government.

Therefore, we are celebrating three historic events that will enter the pages of the victorious history of the Feliciano Ama Western Front in its revolutionary process. [end recording]

Despite the repression and the fact that the enemy has important forces stationed in the western region, revolutionary political and military actions continue to increase daily on the western front. So far this year, our companeros have seized 14 towns, where the people's participation and support of these combative actions have been evident. El Resbaladero, (El Tizal), (Cerro Partido), Agua Caliente, Minas de Plomo, (Montinpequete), (La Bolsa), El Amatillo, Valle Nuevo, Normandia, (La Junta), (La Boveda), San Antonio Masahuat and San Isidro are the names of the places where our companeros inceased the fighting morale of our people by evading the enemy for several hours and forcing them to flee. Raising the red flag of the FMLN and shouting combative slogans, heroic combatants and militarymen alongside the people in those places of the western front have defeated and continue to defeat the electoral farce and Yankee imperialist intervention in our country.

Meanguera Bridge Captured

PA090210 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Reports just received from Morazan Department say that our forces are dislodging the dictatorship from El Tigre and Marcelo hills and have taken the strategic Meanguera Bridge over Torola River on the road from San Francisco Gotera to Perquin.

Attention, Salvadorans: Here is a last-minute report from the Meanguera bridge. The people and the revolutionary army have just recovered a 90-mm cannon, two shells for this same cannon, a G-3 rifle and a communications radio.

Littoral Highway Obstructed

PA091804 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Here is a report from our companeros who maintain positions on the littoral highway. AT 0600 on 8 March, FMLN forces seized kilometer 87 of the littoral highway. At 0745, 70 members of the enemy showed up. They were repelled. Our forces maneuvered in the terrain, inflicting many casualties on the dictatorship's forces. The littoral highway continues to be obstructed and under our control.

San Miguel Actions

PA091700 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Here is a summary of the latest victorious actions of the FMLN army. FMLN forces entered the southern area of San Miguel on 8 March at 0500. They began the actions with the seizure of the Acotram urban bus terminal where four buses were burned and a rally was held to give instructions to the population.

The commercial activity of San Miguel and urban and interdepartmental bus transportation were paralyzed. Our forces then attacked enemy positions in the (Barrera) (?farm). They also occupied the neighborhoods of (Santa Julia) and (Milagro de la Paz) where clashes occurred.

We must stress the mass participation of the people, particularly in the southern section of San Miguel. They provided information, food, water and guides for a more precise knowledge of the city.

We can state that in San Miguel our forces entered deep into the enemy's positions in the center of the city and seized several neighborhoods and all the outskirts to halt possible advances by the enemy. Intense battles were waged for 5 hours. Our forces subsequently carried out a tactical withdrawal to the outskirts of San Miguel where they are currently maintaining their positions.

Our forces entered San Miguel through the areas of bus terminal, the municipal stadium, the downtown sector and the (Gavidia) movie house. Our forces also attacked the enemy's positions in the income tax office and [word indistinct]. The FMLN forces attacked the 3d Brigade in San Miguel.

However, the most important thing that must be stressed in the actions in San Miguel is the people's incorporation in the struggle in the southern section of San Miguel and the various neighborhoods seized by the revolutionary forces of the FMLN. We send revolutionary greetings to San Miguel whose people, the same as everywhere else in the country, expressed their unwavering determination to win.

San Vicente Actions

PA091703 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Text] Eight March has been a day of victories. In San Vicente, our people have also written a heroic page in our fatherland's liberation. At 0600, FMLN forces began to enter San Vicente through several points. At that time, FMLN forces seized Radio Lorenzana through which Commander (Claudio Rabindrant Armijo) harangued and gave instructions to the people of San Vicente. Here is a war bulletin on the actions in San Vicente where the peoples are also winning.

[Begin relay] After 8 hours of intense battles with the troops of the 5th Infantry Brigade and forces of Zacatecoluca, our forces began a gradual withdrawal to the outskirts of the city beginning at 1400, evading the enemy's encirclements. The enemy sustained 10 casualties and we regret the death of three heroic fighters. How are you copying us, over?

[Answer] Perfectly well, companeros of San Vicente, go ahead.

[Words indistinct] the Pan-American Highway. Our forces controlled it beginning at 0400. (?From 0500) to 0700, they used vehicles to block the Pan-American Highway in kilometer 71 in the [word indistinct] canton. The enemy showed up at 1000. We inflicted from five to eight casualties on the enemy. We regret to report the death of two heroic companeros. We took up positions on kilometer 48 at 0500 and we began to erect barricades at around 0700. The enemy showed up at 1000. We have not confirmed any casualties on the part of the enemy. We did not sustain any casualties.

We maintained positions on kilometer 71 of the Pan-American Highway in the afternoon, we erected barricades and a government vehicle and a bus were burned. The enemy did not show up. We report that at this time the highway is completely under our control. On kilometer 49 at 1500, we burned two trucks carrying fuel and a dump truck. [end relay]

San Miguel Withdrawal

PA110220 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] A few minutes ago our companeros from Radio Venceremos announced that our revolutionary forces have withdrawn from the city of San Miguel to less populated areas to protect the townspeople who were the target of indiscriminate attacks from enemy artillery and air force.

People's Committees' Activities

PA111547 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The people's committees throughout the country continue their actions against the electoral farce.

We now are receiving reports on the activities of the people's committees in San Salvador from 24 February to 6 March:

Mass distribution of propaganda, instructions on people's weapons and dissemination of instructions issued by Radio Venceremos. This was carried out in (Santa Lucia), (Blayonuevo), (Bosques del Matasano), Soyapango, (Palesca), Ciudad Delgado and Cuscatancingo districts. Propaganda pamphlets were distributed in the buses of routes 33 and 31 of (Zacamil), route 23 of San Ramon, route 20 of Panama, route 2 of (San Jacinto), route 101 of Santa Tecla and in the center of San Salvador. The people's committees continue their actions against the electoral farce. Slogans calling for insurrection were painted on buses and public telephone booths in neighborhoods and districts of the capital.

We also call on the people's committees throughout the country to send reports to Radio Venceremos through the revolutionary organizations which comprise our vanguard, the FMLN.

Widespread Army Dissension

PA111408 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The Reagan administration is pulling the strings in most of the plots currently underway within the armed forces in a bid to prevent a confrontation that might make the institution collapse, the FMLN intelligence services have reported.

Our intelligence sources also have reported that several Salvadoran Army sectors are engaged in coupist plots and that the high command's distrust of middle echelon officers is constantly on the increase.

This is a last minute report. Some colonels are disgruntled because some promised promotions have not been granted.

According to the FMLN's intelligence services, another element in the crisis currently faced by the armed forces is the displeasure of some senior military officers not promoted to general as promised. They include Col Rafael Flores Lima, chief of the army general staff, Deputy Defense Minister Col Jose (Adolfo) Castillo, Nicolas Carranza, director of the state-run communications enterprise and Francisco Moran, director of the treasury police.

Northern Morazan Isolated

PA111725 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Reports received by Radio Venceremos indicate that on 10 March at 1700, forces led by Commander (Jesus Barrera) occupied positions on El Tigre and (Marcelo) hills and at the Meanguera bridge. The enemy was dislodged and fled to Meanguera.

At 0400 today, our forces blew up this strategic bridge over the Torola River. This was a strategic operation because, as a result, our companeros have cut off access to the entire northern zone of Morazan Department, preventing travel by enemy vehicles. The action was staged while the junta was emphasizing its alleged antiguerrilla operation in Morazan. This is just another paper operation in the regime's list of lies. While the regime continues its policy of lies, our people advance and defeat it.

Our companeros now hold positions on the El Tigre and (Marcelo) hills and have destroyed the Meanguera bridge over the Torola River. The enemy positions in Meanguera, Morazan Department, are surrounded and under siege. The operation was supervised by Commander (Bruno Caballero) of the staff of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern front, and directed by (Jesus Barrera).

We also received reports indicating that, at around 0200, FMLN forces sabotaged electric power in San Miguel, leaving the city without power.

HONDURAS

SUAZO CORDOVA ADDRESSES NATION ON ECONOMY

PA062058 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 0211 GMT 6 Mar 82

[Address to the nation by Honduran President Roberto Suazo Cordova -- place not given; live or recorded]

[Text] Fellow countrymen: On 29 November 1981 the Honduran people made the most important historic decision of the past quarter of a century, choosing, with good sense, wisdom and through peaceful means, the path that the fatherland should take in coming years and decades. Our people decided that legitimate democratic governments should lead the republic and be charged with solving the nation's political, economic and social problems.

We will undertake this important task on the basis of the proposals that I made as a candidate and that I now ratify as president of all Hondurans. Only we can solve the many complex problems that we face. Therefore, the fatherland demands the cooperation of all of the country's men and women.

We should all contribute to this national effort with work and honesty, causing the best values of the Honduran nation to shine and be fruitful. Through that great national plebiscite -- since that is the real significance of the 29 November vote -- the Honduran people made their choice. More than anything else, that vote, that plebiscite, is a total and conclusive rejection of violence, subversion and anarchy, regardless of their origin. The people have decided to struggle peacefully for their development, their well-being and social and economic change by using the means and institutions established in our country's democratic and constitutional system.

A few weeks after assuming the presidency, I appear before the Honduran people, the true holders of the political power that I represent, to present the most serious problem facing the nation, which affects each and every one of us. I am referring to the severe economic depression that has afflicted us for some time.

As a sincere citizen and dedicated Christian, I am forced to speak plainly; therefore I must tell you that the financial and economic situation we are experiencing is truly dramatic. At the same time, as a responsible president I can -- and will do so periodically during my term -- inform you of the decisions that we have made and are making to improve our economy in the short term and to redirect it toward programmed development, with the effort, sacrifice and cooperation of all citizens.

There is no doubt that if a country falls into economic collapse, its democracy, its institutions and its highest objectives of progress and dignity are endangered. These are the risks that we must face and overcome. We still have time, however critical those problems.

The gravity of the situation can be shown with a few indicators. The year 1979 was the last year in which we had economic growth. In 1980-81, that growth was almost zero. This has led to a severe contraction in both production and employment sources.

Despite the fiscal sacrifices that we Hondurans are already making, the country's general budget will continue to have a deficit this year of more than 400 million lempiras, of which 200 million lempiras have no financing. This gap must be closed, but certainly not by continuing to resort to the easy means of issuing new currency. The international reserves of the Central Bank of Honduras have decreased by more than 300 million lempiras over the past 18 months. If possible, we must recover our capacity to act skillfully and pragmatically within the system of international payments for we cannot ignore the fact that Honduras depends upon imported goods for 40 percent of its production.

The public debt, which amounted to 1.2 billion lempiras in 1979, increased to 1.82 billion lempiras by the day we took office. We can say that part of this debt was contracted for in less than adequate conditions, to finance a percentage of our consumption expenses. In view of this, that debt is payable by the contractors and as a result the government now has to assume the responsibility of attending to some government institution's arrears in payments from the middle of last year.

For the last few months, the social communications media have been publishing estimates of the flight of capital, which amount to 960 million lempiras. These funds are savings that belong to the Hondurans and that now contribute to other countries' financing and production. We cannot blame those who acted in this way because of circumstances and who sought to protect their money, but we must point out that this practice is an affront to the great needs of our people and a testimony of lack of faith in the nation's future.

We want to appeal to the conscience and thought of these fellow countrymen, so that they will bring that capital back. Only by showing that we have confidence in ourselves can we expect others to have confidence in us.

These and other depressing indicators should not prevent us from acting and should not make us pessimistic. On the contrary, they demonstrate the urgent need to adopt appropriate corrections, to pull the country forward with the courage that the duty of watching over its high interests imposes upon us.

I do not plan to evade my responsibilities by stating that past economic and financial management was deficient. No, no way. Neither do I intend to look back to seek and prove lack of foresight, errors, squandering and bad administration. What the Honduran people and their rulers are interested in is today and tomorrow; the present in which we live and the future we must achieve.

In my administration, the practices of corruption and dishonesty -- which contributed to a great extent to the regrettable situation stressed by the figures I cited -- have been banished. We have begun a government of honesty, ability and dynamism, with honorable men whose main attribute is their love for the fatherland rather than the subordinate interest in illicit enrichment. Today I reiterate to them the demand for work, dedication and sacrifice.

We have pledged that our government will carry out changes in different areas by peaceful and democratic means. However, to achieve those goals, it is also necessary to effect a rational reorganization of the administrative apparatus, to make it respond to our postulates of work and honesty. I say this so that the changes that are being prudently made in some state agencies will not be interpreted as arbitrary and whimsical, but rather as a manner of establishing a regime of public service based on probity, need and efficiency.

It is necessary to redirect public administration. The changes that we fail to make today will be (?demanded) by the people tomorrow. No one is unaware of the fact -- for it obvious in these first weeks of action -- that with the establishment of the constitutional, democratic government, the country's image has changed for the better. Confidence in the government is being manifested both domestically and in the international sphere. It will be our basic concern at all times to maintain this new image, strengthening the government's credibility by always telling the truth no matter how harsh it may be, by enforcing previously established rules, which are known to the officials to whom they apply, and by refraining from making promises that cannot be kept.

Honduras can only be saved by its own sons. The problems with which it is afflicted can only be resolved by Hondurans. The responsibility is ours. The obligation is ours. It is our country and our future.

The nation's production has declined. Private investment has been so drastically reduced that it would seem that some businessmen -- fortunately, only a few -- have established a comfortable margin of investment security as the primary objective of their activity, rather than taking the necessary productive risk to promote employment and well-being for Hondurans.

The purchasing power of our exports, in real terms, has been reduced to 1/4 of its level of 6 years ago. The Honduran people's savings in banking system remain static. Pressure groups are demanding greater rewards for their labor through wage increases. These pressures, translated into strikes and demands, increase instability and cause a decline in production. These are the basic phenomena that explain the economic depression and indicate the areas in which priority efforts should be directed, by both the public and the private sectors. In 1982, I propose to achieve a great national effort, a collective consensus, an effort shared by the government, the peasants, the workers and the businessmen, the students, the military -- in brief, by all Hondurans -- to rapidly reinitiate the country's definitive integral development.

However, to attain this objective, dear compatriots, my government is obliged to adopt financial rehabilitation measures for the public sector by applying a very simple formula; produce more, export more and earn more; but consume and spend less. The savings, the surplus, will be used for productive reinvestment and to satisfy our country's social needs.

The financial reorganization of the central government and autonomous institutions will take us at least the remainder of 1982. That is our first priority. As a first measure, a minimum 10 percent overall cut in the operating budgets of the nation and of the decentralized agencies has been ordered. This must be done to achieve adequate coordination and an efficient utilization of our available resources.

Where tax administration is concerned, the formula to be applied must be equally simple and pragmatic. All Hondurans, without privileges of any kind, must pay the taxes established by law, since sacrifice is required for the country's benefit. Additionally, we propose to have autonomous institutions meet their own financial budgets by adjusting their expenditures and by charging realistic fees for their services without suspending their previously initiated and ongoing development programs.

The closing of the public sector's financial gap and the reduction of the deficit will produce savings to be allocated, in line with the monetary policy, primarily to financing the public sector and its productive and investment activities. In this way, we will reverse the trend of the past 2 years, in order to take firm steps toward economic reactivation.

We will keep the parity of the lempira stable. We are concerned about the low level of foreign reserves, but we are firmly convinced that, by means of an expeditious and effective measure to be applied by monetary and fiscal authorities, we will return the profit made from exports this year and the years to come to the country. This measure alone will guarantee us sufficient foreign exchange to meet the basic demand for imports [word indistinct] by legitimate foreign debt acquired by the public and private sectors.

We will continue to live from day to day -- if you wish to put it that way -- for some time, but we will keep the parity of our currency stable. We will strengthen our foreign reserves by means of the aid that we will receive in the months to come. In this context, we should mention the effective use of the facilities for obtaining oil that Mexico and Venezuela have offered us and that we should not fail to accept it, along with the special aid from friendly governments and international financial organizations.

Our fiscal and monetary policy is in line with the guidelines that the IMF has established for its programs for support of its member-countries. This allows me to say that state and private institutions that are now in arrears will pay their debts to foreign creditors to the last cent. Of course, we will already take advantage of offers to refinance our foreign debt that have already been extended to us. There shouldn't be the slightest doubt that we can reach these goals. Of course, the financial reorganization of the public sector in the short months remaining in this year will not be an easy task. Nevertheless, we will accomplish it and we will do so while allowing the public investments that are already underway to continue. We will reactivate the economy by meeting the needs of the private sector, which will receive a larger portion of banking credit. We hope that this will keep sources of employment from decreasing.

I repeat that by adopting these measures, we will not only achieve adequate growth, but we will establish the foundations upon which to resume the course of national development in the near future.

I wish to state for the record that we will not disillusion the Honduran people, because it is our obligation to satisfy their aspirations. However, there will be individuals and political, economic and social sectors that will criticize the goals we have outlined, because they consider them modest and rather unambitious. They might even press for their expansion, even though they realize that we could not attain the expanded goals.

We even know that the enemies of our democratic process will seek ways to destabilize this government. However, with the help of God and having the support of all our people, as we do, we will not hesitate to protect, as men and as Hondurans, the benefits and the rights that have been won at such cost over so many years by so many men and women with singular sacrifice and exceptional determination. Let those who seek to endanger the peace and tranquillity of the republic know that they will come up against a united people and army who are prepared to defend our way of life and system of government.

We must root out once and for all the generalized belief that the state has the means and the power to resolve all the problems being faced by the republic. Under the democratic system of government, which is the political option chosen by our people, that responsibility rests on all Hondurans, on all the sectors that make up our society. In view of this, I wish to emphasize something that all Hondurans experience and feel every day; our country is in the throes of economic depression. During the past 2 years, real per capita income has been dramatically reduced and the possibilities of immediate growth are slight. Hence the urgency for us, being aware of the gravity of the situation, to start now to make the joint and shared effort that I believe cannot be postponed. Let us join our wills and make whatever sacrifices are necessary for the health of the fatherland and the well-being of the republic. This tremendous effort by all sectors of Honduran society cannot be hindered by those malcontents who form pressure groups to seek greater wages that would only aggravate and prolong the present economic recession, an act that would be incompatible with the measure of understanding and sacrifice that we should all contribute.

In this regard, I cordially urge the labor sectors, before they begin to press for wage increases, to mediate on the fact that it Honduras there are over 164,000 persons who are capable of working but cannot find a job, and that for wage requests to be met, it would have to be at the cost of leaving many of their fellow workers unemployed.

On the other hand, I also demand that businessmen adjust their profit aspirations to the critical economic situation that the country is enduring. One cannot profiteer on the basis of the crisis of a nation, when there are more than 500,000 undernourshed children, of which 200,000 need special treatment. I urge them to meet their responsibilities as the main promoters of production and generators of employment. It is with this in mind that we have arranged to reorganize the banking loan system to put more resources at their disposal, to provide incentives for investment, open new markets and promote a climate of monetary stability. It is no secret to anyone in Honduras that the so-called economic indicators have deteriorated so much that at present they seem more like indexes of poverty and misery. Our government's primary objective is to improve the well-being of the Honduran family. It would fail to meet this commitment if the short-term economic program that I have outlined did not pay primary attention to activities designed to satisfy the most urgent social needs. That is why I emphatically proclaim that, despite the austerity policy that we have adopted, programs in the areas of agrarian reform, housing, education, health and communications will remain unchanged.

I can state with satisfaction that we are not alone in this struggle to improve our living conditions. There are many friendly countries who deserve our gratitude for having expressed to us their best intentions of cooperating with our efforts. Similarly, international economic institutions, including private international banks, have stated their intention to contribute to our efforts by providing financial assistance to complement the savings that we Hondurans achieve.

However, as I said previously, while international aid and financial assistance are important, particularly in the proportions in which we expect to receive it, it is my duty to tell the nation that we cannot expect the solution to our serious, present difficulties to come from abroad.

The recent statement made by the President of the United States at the OAS, which we have received with approval, offers new and promising prospects of cooperation, investment and trade. He opened that country's markets to our exports and offered great incentives for the investment that will increase those exports. However, even if the U.S. Congress approves this, we cannot disregard the fact that the effects of those measures will only be felt over the medium term. Unfortunately, we find in this praiseworthy initiative very little that will solve the short-term problems confronting our country and the region. We cannot disregard the fact that the political stability that we have achieved can only be lasting to the extent that we manage to maintain a healthy economy that will enhance the dignity of the family and contribute to the individual and collective betterment of our compatriots. Delayed or insufficient aid may be no help at all. Unless steps are taken promptly, later might be too late.

Compatriots: We will attend to the nation's problems to the extent of our ability and according to the degree of our economic recovery. To this end, -- in line with my philosophy of governing by means of national consensus -- I propose to share the responsibility for drafting investment plans, programs and projects with the labor, business and other sectors who make up the Higher Council of Economic Planning. This is the organization to which we will assign the great task of making the pertinent analyses and making recommendations to be followed over the medium and long term to achieve the economic, social and cultural betterment of our country.

Compatriots, I am aware that my first message to you, delivered a little more than 30 days after taking office, is harsh, but the fact is that the realities that we are experiencing are harsh and require immediate efforts and sacrifices. I have faith in the future of my nation. With the joining together of all the men and women of my people, the achievement of our goals of general progress and wellbeing are guaranteed. As I said in my inaugural speech, we will stage a revolution of work and honesty. If we do not do it today, it will never be done. If it is not done by us, no one will do it. The Honduras that we build today will be the fatherland of our people and the wealth that we build will be their inheritance. Since I know the Honduran people, I am profoundly optimistic. I know that in this crucial hour, they will say; present. Our pledge to the people is to build a better Honduras. There are many who encourage us and say: We will do it. I am sure that with the help of God, within a short time we will be able to say to the world, with justified pride and glowing patriotism; we did it! Thank you very much.

NICARAGUA

WHEELOCK RETURNS FROM 'SUCCESSFUL' U.S. TRIP

PA111456 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Commander Jaime Wheelock, agricultural development and agrarian reform minister, said last night during a news conference at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport that his mission to the United States was successful. We learned that the people support and sympathize with the Nicaraguan revolution, not with the Reagan administration's efforts to distort our reality, Commander Wheelock indicated. Let's listen to portions of Commander Wheelock's statement for the "Sandinist drumbeat" program, on his arrival from the United States:

[Begin recording] We have reason to be optimistic. The Reagan administration does not have the people's support in its effort to distort the Nicaraguan reality. This is good reason to consider our mission to the United States a success. We also had the opportunity to contact very important persons. However, independent of all this, we must continue our efforts to defend our sovereignty, particularly at this difficult moment when the Reagan administration definitely has assumed an immature and irresponsible attitude toward Nicaragua. It would like to make an example of Nicaragua in proving its capacity to restore U.S. world hegemony. The offensive capacity of our country is limited, but not its defensive capability, because of the Nicaraguan people's patriotism. A powerful government might think that our country is a relatively easy target against which it could test its power. [end recording]

Denounces U.S. Plans

PA111606 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Reagan would like to attack Nicaragua to prove that the United States is again a world power, Commander Jaime Wheelock said on his return last night from the United States.

Wheelock added that the Washington POST made public the plans of the Reagan administration to destabilize our country. Let's listen to a portion of Commander Wheelock's statement:

[Begin recording] The Washington POST yesterday carried a full report on the Reagan administration's plans to destabilize Nicaragua. We already are feeling its effects because the plan was in progress long before the U.S. news media made it public. It all coincides with William Baltodano's confession regarding the involvement of Argentina and Chile in forming a force with the participation of foreigners, in view of the lack of support of Nicaraguans' with the activities that have taken place on the northeastern coast of the country; and with the attempt to blow up the cement plant and other similar actions. As you can see, the plan is already in progress. The sabotage of the Aeronica aircraft and the explosion at Augusto Cesar Sandino International Airport were a total surprise. The fact is that the plan exists and it is in progress. Therefore, every Nicaraguan must oppose the plan and try to form a single force, like a single fist, in defense of the nation's sovereignty. [end recording]

FPR PARTIES, FSLN MILITANTS PREPARE FOR DEFENSE

PA120247 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] The parties comprising the Patriotic Front of the Revolution [FPR] are prepared to defend the fatherland. A call to the people to strengthen our military, civil and economic defense systems was issued by leaders of the Nicaraguan Socialist, People's Social Christian and Independent Liberal Parties, all FPR members.

Gustavo Tablada, (Mauricio Diaz) and Eduardo Coronado alerted the people to a possible imperialist military intervention in Nicaragua and said that because of this, the FPR will undertake a number of activities in Nicaragua and abroad to seek peace and to prepare for defense. The FPR leaders said: All FPR parties are concerned about the rapid manner in which the events linked to an armed intervention have been developing; our party organizations are going to work in civil defense tasks, even in military tasks if necessary, to defend our national sovereignty.

With a similar purpose, several meetings of Sandinista militants were held over the weekend. The militants reiterated their willingness to participate in defense tasks. Six regional meetings of FSLN militants were held over the weekend throughout the country so that the militants could be informed of the National Directorate's instructions regarding the call of alert to defend the fatherland.

Our revolutionary vanguard's top cadres and militants were briefed on the National Directorate's positions which were presented at the 2d assembly of heroes and martyrs in defense of the revolution and were informed of imperialism's plans and maneuvers to halt the Salvadoran people's struggle for freedom and to direct attacks at Nicaragua. The order issued by the National Directorate is for everyone to be prepared for and ready to reject any attempt to destroy the revolutionary process.

STUDENTS FLOCK TO MILITIA CENTERS 'TO SIGN UP'

PA120243 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Due to the U.S. threats of intervening militarily in Central America in an effort to halt the advance of our revolutionary process, the students of Ruben Dario University have been flocking to the militia centers to sign up to defend the sovereignty of the fatherland. This was reported by Companero (Leopoldo Jarquin), responsible for the [word indistinct] militias.

(Jarquin) added that 448 students so far have joined the militias and will begin receiving military training on Monday. This reflects the students' enthusiastic desire to participate in defense tasks. (Jarquin) said [words indistinct] 3,000 students will join the people's militias to maintain high fighting morale for the defense of the fatherland and the revolution.

MINISTRY BANS DISCUSSION OF NEWS MEDIA BILL

PA120238 Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Communique issued by the office of the director of the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry's News Media Department; date not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] The office of the director of the Interior Ministry's News Media Department informs all directors of the printed and spoken news media that in view of the present situation affecting the country, with the continuous threats of intervention daily becoming more serious; and considering that all Nicaraguans are obligated to give priority attention to the defense of our sovereignty; and given that the state council, in a responsible action, has suspended the discussions on the political parties bill, this office issues the following orders:

1. Discussions on the news media bill are hereby suspended.
2. Any kind of reference to the political parties bill or to the news media bill through the news media is hereby prohibited.

Let this be known.

[Signed] (Melba Cecilia Blandon), news media office director

NICARAGUA'S CORDOVA RIVAS ON REAGAN'S OAS SPEECH

PA100100 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Mar 82

["Part of a recent interview" by (Pedro Martinez Pires) of Cuba's radio Havana with Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Nicaraguan junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; place, date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Question] Dr Cordova, in Ronald Reagan's recent speech to the OAS, the U.S. President expressed his concern about the Miskito Indians. This is, in fact, a strong accusation against the Nicaraguan Government for violating the human rights of the Nicaraguan Miskito Indians?

[Answer] Well, the truth is that this is one of the biggest falsehoods there is. The problem is that we carried out a military and strategic maneuver. We moved all the people living in a 10-km area on the Hondruan border because the counterrevolutionaries were attacking us very easily just by crossing the Coco River. They would kill our people and then abandon the area. But now, with this 10-km buffer zone, there have not been any new attacks in the zone and all the Miskito people have been transferred to a new settlement. They will receive medical attention, education, dental care, food, sowing programs and so forth. It is completely false. There has been no genocide or anything of the sort.

I think LE FIGARO published a picture. I can't understand how a French newspaper could publish a picture that turns out to be a picture from another era with bodies that turn out to be those of other dead. This leaves all the current accusations in a poor light.

Also, I am surprised that President Reagan is concerned about the Nicaraguan Miskitos and not about the human rights of the blacks, of the Chicanos and of the people who live in the slums of Washington, New York, San Francisco and Los Angeles. There are quite a number of such slums. He is not concerned about the poor Mexicans, the wetbacks, who cross the Rio Bravo [as heard] and are crammed in closed trucks where sometimes 45, 22 or (?32) of them die. We occasionally see this published. He is not concerned about the human rights of the ethnic groups in his country and is now concerned about the Miskitos.

As you said, the U.S. territories were conquered through the systematic annihilation of the American Indian. Therefore, he whose roof is made out of glass should be very careful of what he says. Besides, the Nicaraguan Government has an open-door policy. Anyone can visit Nicaragua and learn about the human rights situation regarding individuals. They can also learn about other human rights, such as social changes, agrarian reform, land distribution, education, literacy campaigns and nationalization of mines, banks, insurance and so forth.

All these are part of human rights. Human rights are not only for those individuals in jails or concentration camps or for the exiled. Human rights are a series of rights so man can have access to education, health, life, a well-balanced diet, housing and so forth. These are true human rights.

[Question] Would you like to take this opportunity to send a message through radio Havana to Latin American listeners in general?

[Answer] Well, I would like to say that everyone should come to Cuba and not believe the lies published by the biased press. Frankly, what a young man said to me at the Carlos Fonseca Amador School: Tell my family how well we are and don't pay attention to nonsense -- is what I tell all Latin Americans. Come to Cuba and don't believe in nonsense.

[Question] We thank Dr Rafael Cordova Rivas, member of the Nicaraguan Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, who has been visiting Cuba for 9 days.

RODRIGUEZ LLOMPART ADDRESSES NONALIGNED MEETING

FL111905 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The fourth meeting of countries coordinating the action program of the Nonaligned Movement began its work by evaluating the implementation of the program in plenary session. The opening address of the meeting attended by representatives from 53 countries and 6 international organizations at the Palace of Conventions was made by Hector Rodriguez Llompart, member of the party Central Committee and minister president of the State Committee for Economic Cooperation. The Cuban official made a plea to unite forces for international cooperation and outlined the world economic problems affected by the capitalist crisis.

Llompart said the struggle for peace must be united to the efforts to establish a new world economic order and he added that the unfair system of economic relations plus the warlike offensive by the more reactionary forces bring about the deterioration of the political and economic climate. He charged that the crisis created by the capitalist nations particularly affect developing nations and said that the "carrot on the stick" policy should be replaced by a policy of cooperation among nations. Llompart rejected the programs organized by the capitalist industrialized nations whose real aims are to strengthen international monopolies. He quoted Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, president of the Nonaligned Movement, regarding the essentiality of universal cooperation. He reported that since the sixth summit of the Nonaligned Movement held in Havana in 1979, the groups dealing with cooperation held 43 meetings on two areas of cooperation. The president of the Cuban State Committee for Economic Cooperation urged those present to search for effective intergovernmental mechanisms for cooperation, to structure a modest but realistic finance service and to attend to the establishment of a socioeconomic fund and developing nations' bank. In another part of the session, Jose R. Viera, Cuba's vice minister of foreign relations, was elected chairman of the meeting.

GUINEA-BISSAU PRESIDENT'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

FL111852 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Joao Bernardo Vieira, secretary general of the African Independence Party of Guinea-Bissau, and his delegation paid tribute today to our national hero, Jose Marti, by laying a wreath at the Marti monument on Revolution Square. The visitors were accompanied by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida Bosque, member of the Communist Party of Cuba Politburo. This was the first official activity of the delegation led by Vieira. It is visiting Cuba at the invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro.

Joao Bernardo Vieira also today visited the FAR's Gen Maximo Gomez Academy. During his tour of the facilities, he was accompanied by Commander of the Revolution Juan Almeida, who is also vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and by the academy's director, Brig Gen Manuel Fernandez Falcon, who briefed Vieira on the characteristics and history of the school. The visit was part of the second day's agenda.

1981 ECONOMIC RESULTS 'BEST SINCE REVOLUTION'

FL091912 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Mar 82

[Bienvenido Rojas Silva telephone report from Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions headquarters]

[Text] The year 1981 was one of large-scale efforts, an extraordinary labor boom and noteworthy progress in the growing revolutionary and communist consciousness of workers and the whole people. This assessment was made by Roberto Veiga, alternate member of the Politburo and secretary general of the Central Organization of Cuban Trade Unions [CTC], during his reading of the main report to the 44th meeting of the CTC National Council.

The meeting is being chaired by Politburo member Pedro Miret Prieto. The CTC Council members will spend the next 1-and-1/2 days analyzing and discussing the main report and final assessment. They also will approve the work guidelines for 1982 and the plans to celebrate 1 May.

The main report read by Veiga can be described as very critical and objective. The trade union leader said the economic results of 1981 were the best since the triumph of the revolution. He added: [begin Veiga recording] The 10th WFTU Congress emulation helped build up extraordinary enthusiasm. It helped the workers and their trade unions to achieve important results. Prominent among these: The economic results of 1981 were the best achieved since the triumph of the revolution, the global social product grew by about 12 percent, there were increases in all areas of production, 80 percent of production growth was achieved through the 10 percent increase in workers' productivity. All this demonstrates greater efficiency in the use of resources, particularly human resources.

The 1980-81 sugar harvest was the best and most efficient in our history. The sugar-mills ground at 89 percent of their potential. The yield was the highest of the last 15 years. Productivity per canecutter rose by about 24 percent. The amount of oil consumed per ton of sugarcane ground dropped considerably. [end recording]

Analyzing the progress of the present sugar harvest, Veiga noted that mills have been grinding on a sustained basis with a daily average exceeding 90 percent of their potential. He said all-time highs in grinding and utilization of industrial capacity are being reached and that the drop in oil consumption is considerable. Veiga reported that more than 400 millionaire brigades exist in the country, counting both regular and volunteer canecutters. He then stressed that the present sugar harvest could become the most important economic feat in our revolutionary history. He said the next few weeks are decisive in achieving an efficient harvest and called for high and sustained grinding figures.

GRENADA

OPENING CEREMONY FOR 'RADIO FREE GRENADA'

FL112157 Bridgetown CANA in English 2140 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 11 Mar (CANA) -- The People's Revolutionary Government (PRG) of Grenada will today officially open a new 50 kilowatt transmitter a gift from Cuba to the government-owned and operated "Radio Free Grenada". The opening ceremony forms part of the activities taking place here this week to mark the third anniversary of the Grenada revolution.

The medium-wave transmitting station was provided under a technical and scientific cooperation agreement signed between Grenada and Cuba last year for Havana to upgrade the power and facilities of the station. The new equipment will enable the radio station to boost its transmission throughout Grenada and to be heard in neighbouring Caribbean countries. Radio Free Grenada, which is located at Morne Rouge in the main hotel area four miles south of St Georges, has been operating a tiny one kilowatt transmitter.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON REAGAN PLAN

FL081630 Bridgetown CANA in English 1557 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 8 Mar (CANA) -- Trinidad and Tobago's minister of external affairs, Senator Dr Basil Ince, says the government welcomes the United States proposed contribution to the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), but would have preferred a regional approach to the economic assistance than the bilateral arrangements announced by President Reagan. President Reagan has proposed 12 years duty free access into the U.S. for Caribbean goods (clothes and textiles excluded), an additional 350 million dollars (U.S.) in economic aid and a package of incentives to American businessmen wishing to invest in the region.

The Sunday GUARDIAN reported Dr Ince as saying that a regional approach would preclude the possibility of Caribbean Community (CARICOM) states competing for American assistance. In such competition, he said some countries would inevitably be in a weaker position.

In the first response from the Trinidad and Tobago Government since details of the president's proposed development aid programme was announced last month, Dr Ince said that there were some positive and constructive elements in the programme which were being studied. But he said some of the proposals needed further clarification before any more detailed comments could be made. The U.S. proposals are expected to go before Cabinet next week after being studied in depth. The minister said that the government was preparing its position for the upcoming CARICOM foreign ministers meeting scheduled to be held in Belize on March 29. Dr Ince said that Trinidad and Tobago had long called for a concerted international effort among friendly states to bring increased financial and technical assistance to CARICOM countries. The U.S. measures, he added, would create the conditions to enable the states to develop their economies through visible and invisible trade. "It is for this reason "that the Government of Trinidad and Tobago welcomes the Caribbean Basin Initiative of President Reagan," he said.

The CBI is one of the major topics to be discussed during visits here within the next fortnight by a number of CARICOM government officials. A Guyanese team is due here for talks today and tomorrow. Jamaica's deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs, Hugh Shearer, is expected on March 16 and three days later, Dominica's Prime Minister Eugenia Charles is scheduled to hold talks with Prime Minister George Chambers. Last week, a Cuban delegation met government officials in Port-of-Spain for discussions.

STRUGGLE CONTINUES TO CONTROL GOVERNMENT

Coup Leaders' Statement

FL111620 Bridgetown CANA in English 1555 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] The Hague, 11 Mar (CANA-REUTER) -- Lieutenant Colonel Deysi Bouterse, Suriname's army chief who helped to seize power in the former Dutch colony two years ago, has been detained in an apparent coup attempt, the Dutch news agency (ANP) reported today. ANP, quoting Suriname Radio, said in an unconfirmed report that the country was now being led by a Sergeant-Major Gorre.

Sergeant-Major Gorre, who helped Colonel Bouterse to power in 1980 at the head of a four-man military group, has called for free elections in the next two months, the report said. It said the coup leaders, including some police, appeared to be supported by lower ranks in the army. The report said Colonel Bouterse was pulled from his bed last night and detained. The army garrison commander, Major Horb, was also detained in the capital Paramaribo.

Shooting erupted early today at the Memre Boekoek military camp in Paramaribo. After stopping for two hours shots were heard again, some of them outside the presidential palace, it said. The report quoted the new leaders as saying in a radio broadcast that Suriname, on the north Atlantic coast of South America, was now under the control of a liberation council.

It said a few people wounded in the shooting were taken to civilian and military hospitals in the capital. Earlier, Major Horb said in a radio broadcast that "adventurers" had taken action in the camp. Before the radio went dead, he called on parents to keep children at home, the report said.

Both Sides Claim Control

FL111704 Bridgetown CANA in English 1651 GMT 11 Mar 82

[By Herman Singh]

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname 11 Mar (CANA) -- Suriname's dissident soldiers and the leftwing military rulers they claimed to have toppled early today have both issued recorded statements saying they are in control of the country. Fighting broke out in the capital before dawn and spokesman for the rebels, a Lieutenant Ramboucus, announced that the last pocket of resistance had surrendered at 0800 hours. He said later in a taped interview with a Dutch journalist that an interim cabinet would be announced by tomorrow and general elections for a civilian government held within three months.

However, the press also had access to a recorded statement by army strongman Deysi Bouterse claiming that the rebels were spreading false information. Bouterse said that he, Major Roy Horb, Lieutenant Iwan Gradoogst and some other officers were in full control of Fort Zeelandia and one part of the capital, including the presidential palace near the Suriname River. He said that the rebel faction was spreading false information about the situation in the country that a rightwing coup had been successful.

The recording included an appeal to the population to be calm and not to panic. It also urged soldiers to rally behind Bouterse. It admitted that early this morning a group of soldiers -- who Bouterse said were led by Wilfred Hawker -- had taken over the military barracks in Paramaribo. However, he and the other members of the military council were at Fort Zeelandia and in control.

This conflicted with an earlier claim attributed to Lieutenant Ramboucus that they had arrested Bouterse shortly before daybreak and an hour later nabbed Horb midway in a broadcast at a radio station.

Curfew Declared

FL111946 Bridgetown CANA in English 1923 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 11 Mar (CANA) -- Shooting continued in the Suriname capital this afternoon and rebel soldiers who claimed to have toppled the left-wing military rulers here declared a dusk-to-dawn curfew and closed schools indefinitely. But there was confusion over who was actually in charge of this former Dutch colony.

The man who headed the country over the past two years, military strongman Lt-Col Deysi Bouterse issued a statement saying that he was in charge of Fort Zeelandia, the military police headquarters, in northern Paramaribo, the airport and the marine base.

The dissidents, who have taken over government radio station "SRS", claim to have control of the army barracks, main repository of Suriname's arms and ammunition. The station broadcast a statement declaring a curfew between 1900 hours and 0500 hours and warned that gatherings of three or more persons were illegal. In Paramaribo, offices and shops were closed and very few people are on the streets as soldiers from the two (?sides) exchanged intermittent gunfire.

Bouterse, whose group of sergeants had seized power here two years ago, said in a statement to the Suriname News Agency (SNA) that he had the support of his entire original group. He referred to Lieutenant Ramboucus, the main spokesman so far for the rebels as "wild" and urged all other soldiers in the country to rally behind the military authority. Lt Col Bouterse said that except for barracks his faction was in control of the other main military outposts, including those along the borders with Guyana and Cayenne.

The SRS, which has been broadcasting only military music and announcements from the rebel National Liberation Council, went off the air this afternoon. The station is located about two blocks from the army barracks. It was unclear whether the Sanderij Airport was closed, but there has been some disruption in communications with the outside. Correspondents experienced difficulty in trying to make overseas telephone calls, and the international telecommunications company, cable and wireless was closed.

Both Sides Seize Stations

FL120119 Bridgetown CANA in English 0055 GMT 12 Mar 82

[By Herman Singh]

[Text] Paramaribo, Suriname, 12 Mar (CANA) -- The struggle for power in this South American republic dragged on through the night and will intensify today with the expected announcement of a new government by the rebel forces under ex-Sergeant-Major Wilfred Hawker. Hawker's troops are entrenched mainly at the big military barracks "Memre Bokre" and those who are supporting military strongman Lt-Col Deysi Bouterse are with him at Fort Zeelandia, across the city on the bank of the Suriname River.

Bouterse has the television station and Radio Paramaribo (RAPAR) under his control. Hawker has Radio Suriname (SRS) and both sides were issuing statements through the night.

In his TV broadcast, repeated every few minutes, Bouterse claimed the military rulers had loyal forces at Albina on the eastern border with Cayenne and Nickerie on the western border with Guyana. He said his forces were also in control of the electricity and water works.

According to him, the group of 16 soldiers who first seized power here in February 1980 was with him at Fort Zeelandia, and he urged soldiers to desert the ranks of the rebels and leave the barracks where Hawker is entrenched.

Bouterse alleged that the rebels had falsely used the names of Police Commissioner Henri Vrij, Minister of the Army and Police Laurence Neede, and others to mislead the public into believing the coup attempt had wide support.

The rebel broadcasts by former Lieutenant Samad Ramboucus, in the name of Hawker, promised a return to civilian government in three months and called on the public and Bouterse loyalists for support. Ramboucus had been in the army until last year when he was involved in an abortive attempt with Hawker (in which one man was killed) to topple the administration. Hawker got five years jail and Ramboucus was cashiered out of the army. He later spent some time in Holland.

He said their National Liberation Council "dedicated to the restoration of democracy, peace and happiness in Suriname," would today announce a national cabinet. This is to be comprised of functional groups and political parties. The plan was to hold general elections within three months, Ramboucus added. There will be no military men in the cabinet, and the army will not be allowed to take part in politics, according to the ex-lieutenant.

The statement accused Bouterse and the military authorities of wanting to set up a military dictatorship in the country "in the name of development." Ramboucus further charged that "Bouterse and his friends" who took power on August 13, 1980, (in a palace coup), had done nothing for the people of Suriname, but instead had enriched themselves. The Suriname Army is estimated to have about 750 men, but there is no idea as yet how many are with the warring sides.

In the broadcasts -- Bouterse on TV and RAPAR, Ramboucus on SRS -- each has sought to entice support away from the other and to convince the population his side was in control. But neither has laid down an ultimatum for surrender. Bouterse, who headed a four-man ruling group after dismissing the civilian administration of President Henk Chin A Sen last month, had said he was moving the country towards socialism and was to have announced a new government on March 15.

Yesterday's trouble broke out before dawn, and early statements from the rebels had incorrectly reported the arrest of Bouterse and Major Roy Horb, his second in command. There were reports of injuries in the fighting, but the hospital has refused to disclose any information. During the day there was intermittent gunfire, some of it in late afternoon sounding as if from armoured cars and the gunboats on the Suriname River. But after nightfall, the capital fell fairly quiet, with a dusk-to-dawn curfew ordered by the rebels.

Ramboucus also announced that all schools would be closed indefinitely. The airport was also reported closed last night, though it was not clear at whose orders or whose troops were installed there. Three of the capitals other radio stations, all privately owned, were off the air last night.

DIPLOMATIC SOURCES SEE ARMY IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

'Rightwing' Coup Seen

PA111932 Paris AFP in Spanish 1854 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Georgetown, 11 Mar (AFP) -- The coup staged in Suriname represented a political victory for the rightist sectors of the neighboring country's armed forces, it was commented today in this capital. Guyana's diplomatic sources, consulted today by the AFP, agreed on this view, adding that the ideological confrontations between rightists and leftists in the Suriname Armed Forces had intensified during the last few months.

The Surinamese radio stations that broadcast in Dutch interrupted their transmissions after the coup and only the transmissions of Radio Radhica, which broadcasts in Hindi, could be monitored in this capital. The coup began with the navy's bombing of unidentified targets, a step leading to the incorporation of other military forces in the coup.

Military patrols control the situation in Paramaribo, Suriname's capital. In this morning's clashes, however, there were an unspecified number of dead and injured, according to Radio Radhica. The station kept urging parents to keep their children at home due to the serious situation in that country.

National Liberation Council Named

PA120001 Paris AFP in Spanish 2253 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Georgetown, 11 Mar (AFP) -- The situation is calm in Suriname although it is still a bit tense in the capital, Paramaribo, where the national liberation army, which has been controlling the country since this morning, has appointed a seven-man National Liberation Council.

The members of the council are Maurice Gori, from the commando corps; Police Commissioner Henry Vriev; Lieutenant Ram Bocas; Sergeant Nancoo Sing of the national military council; Lieutenant Abrams, chief of the military police; Henry Lieflany, the police superintendent; and Sergeant William Hawker.

Certain unconfirmed reports claim that Col Deysi Bouterse, the head of the ousted four-man government team, was either killed or is seriously wounded. Other reports say that Bouterse is among the 30 leftist military and civilians who are under arrest.

More on Coup

NC112056 Paris AFP in English 2039 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 11 Mar (AFP) -- A "National Liberation Council" today seized power in Suriname after a prolonged shootout at a barracks in the capital, Paramaribo, which caused several deaths, reports reaching here said. According to reports, the gun-battle at "Memory Barracks", the former Dutch colony's major armory, came after navy units bombarded undisclosed targets.

Army, police and navy personnel were patrolling the streets of Paramaribo, on the Caribbean coast of the South American nation, latest reports indicated. The two Dutch-language radio stations were silent and the Hindustani "Radio Radhica" urged parents to keep their children away from school.

Diplomatic sources here believed the coup was a victory for right wing elements in the Suriname Army in the running feud they have had with the left wing ever since the military first seized power there two years ago. They noted that the coup took place only four days before the scheduled announcement of a new government with civilian ministers.

Earlier, Lieutenant Surendre Ramboucus, one of the coup leaders, told a Dutch news agency correspondent in Paramaribo that a government representing all the political and ethnic groups of Suriname would be formed within 24 hours. General elections would be held in three months, he said.

Ideological Strife in Army

PY112117 Paris AFP in Spanish 2013 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Excerpts] Georgetown, 11 Mar (AFP) -- The Armed Forces of Suriname were patrolling the streets of the capital, Paramaribo, and controlling the situation throughout the country after the coup d'etat which took place today in this Dutch-speaking South American country. Radio reports heard in the capital of Guyana, especially those of Radio Radhica which broadcasts in Hindi, outlined the situation because the other, Dutch-speaking, radio stations discontinued their broadcasts until noon due to the bloody coup d'etat which resulted in an unspecified number of dead and wounded.

The coup started early this morning when naval units bombed unspecified objectives as the first act of the uprising which involved the army and the police.

Economic, commercial and academic activities were suspended in Paramaribo according to the above-mentioned radio reports which said extensive armed clashes were taking place in downtown Paramaribo. The main clashes took place near the headquarters of the military police, which apparently supported the ousted Col Deysi Bouterse to the very end.

Diplomatic sources contacted in the capital of Guyana, Suriname's neighbor to the north, agreed that the coup was a victory of the armed forces rightwing over the leftwing led by Colonel Bouterse. Ideological struggles have been going on within the armed forces over the last months in the neighboring nation, which for the last 2 years has been suffering from political instability. However, the sources mentioned above noted that it will be necessary to wait for some time to confirm the first diplomatic assessments of the new Surinamese regime which still rests on the armed forces, according to radio reports heard in Georgetown.

Outcome Uncertain

OW120129 Paris AFP in English 0004 GMT 12 Mar 82

[Text] The Hague, 11 Mar (AFP) -- The outcome of a military coup in Suriname today was still uncertain tonight judging from conflicting reports reaching the outside world. A "national liberation council" believed to be headed by a Sergeant-Major Gorre claimed to have overthrown the National Military Council, a junta that had ruled since the elected government was overthrown in February 1980. Junta leader Lieutenant-Colonel Deysi Bouterse was at first reported killed and later said to have been arrested.

But the Cuban news agench PRENSA LATINA cited a 1600 GMT dispatch by the Suriname News Agency (SNA) affirming that Col Bouterse ended up in complete control of the situation in Paramaribo, the capital. A Lieutenant Surendre Rambocus and "some other reactionary adventurers" attempted a "right-wing coup that caused some perturbation" at Memory Barracks and in Paramaribo, SNA was quoted as saying.

Reports reaching the Netherlands indicated that following a gunbattle at Memory Barracks and the arsenal causing few casualties, Lieutenant Rambocus was in control there, but that Colonel Bouterse was still holding out at the naval base of Zeelandia. More shooting was heard at Fort Zeelandia, and troop concentrations were seen at various military installations and the presidential palace.

Suriname's radio announced that the new liberation council had ordered a curfew from 7 pm until 5 am and banned gatherings of more than three people -- but the radio stopped broadcasting at 5 pm. All shops in the capital were closed.

The coup was at first reported to have been led by a Sergeant-Major Gorre. Sergeant Gorre, Lieutenant Rambocus and Colonel Bouterse, then a sergeant-major, were among 16 soldiers who on Feb 25, 1980, toppled Henk Chin A Sen, who had governed since Suriname became independent in November 1975. [as received] The 1980 coup against "corruption" stirred fears in the West that Suriname would go the way of Cuba.

GUYANA

DPRK PREMIER YI CHONG-OK ENDS TALKS 11 MAR

FL112237 Bridgetown CANA in English 2149 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, 11 Mar (CANA) -- A visiting North Korean Government delegation was today preparing to leave Guyana, satisfied with the strengthened relations between the two countries afforded by the trip.

"Satisfied with the fine results of our current visit, our delegation firmly believes that the ties of solidarity and co-operation between our two countries, governments and peoples will be further consolidated in the future through our joint efforts," the delegation said in a statement last night. The team, led by Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Korean Administrative Council, arrived in Guyana Monday, and has had talks with top government officials.

"Though the days we have spent amongst the friends of Guyana were not long they were meaningful days which made contributions to expanding and developing friendly and co-operative relations between the two countries, Korea and Guyana," the statement added. It referred to visits to different parts of Guyana by the delegation and said "we have personally witnessed the successes achieved by your people "under the leadership of President Forbes Burnham, in the struggle to build a creative co-operative socialism which we are convinced will result in a more prosperous tomorrow for Guyana. To strengthen unity and mutual support and co-operate among the non-aligned countries and new emerging countries today is a firm guarantee for victory in our joint struggle to create an independent new life," the statement said.

Yesterday a team headed by Yua Gi-bok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, met with a delegation from the ruling People's National Congress led by Vice President and Party Chairman Cammie Ramsaroop. The talks lasted for four hours.

Discussions on trade and other related matters also took place between Ho Chang-Chou, vice minister of external economic affairs, and his team and a delegation headed by Guyana's Minister of Trade Frank Hope.

MEXICO

ARRESTED TERRORIST IS ETA MEMBER, NOT 'CARLOS'

PA120239 Paris AFP in Spanish 0126 GMT 12 Mar 82

[By Rafael Avila Orozco]

[Excerpts] Mexico City, 11 Mar (AFP) — Unable to hold back his tears, Justo Ortega Ezguerro, the man Mexican police today presented to newsmen and who local television reporters confused with the famous terrorist "Carlos," denied he is the man "you believed I was, but I admire him." Ezguerro, a 39-year-old linguist, was arrested by Col Francisco Sahagun of the Mexican police. At the time of his arrest, Ortega was carrying three pistols of different calibers, a briefcase with Basque organization ETA (Basque Homeland and Liberty) propaganda, several passports from different countries (including one with the name of Carlos Galofre) and false birth certificates. Ortega, who caused a commotion here today, said he began his subversive activities at the age of 13 and "although I am not the person you thought I was, I admire him and I will continue to seek the freedom and recognition of my homeland." "My organization also would like Spain to have a democratic government," he stressed. Police sources consulted by AFP this afternoon dismissed any possibility that the arrested man is the famous Venezuelan terrorist Ilyich Ramirez Sanchez, "Carlos." Local police have begun to contact Interpol offices in countries where Ortega claims to have been active.